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# Korea Today

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President Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands  
with President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza

Goodwill Envoy of  
Burundi People





Talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza

At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi, paid an official friendship visit to our country.

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. At the talks an identity of views was reached on matters discussed.

A general agreement on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and an accord on economic and technical coop-

eration were signed respectively in Pyongyang between two countries.

During his stay in our country President of the Republic of Burundi saw the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

He also inspected the Kumsong Tractor Factory and educational and cultural establishments.

The visit to our country of His Excellency President of the Republic of Burundi made a great contribution to raising the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples to new heights and promoting the common cause of the Asian and African peoples.

President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza gives gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung



Hundreds of thousands of working Pyongyangites warmly welcome the goodwill envoy of the Burundi people



KOI PISC





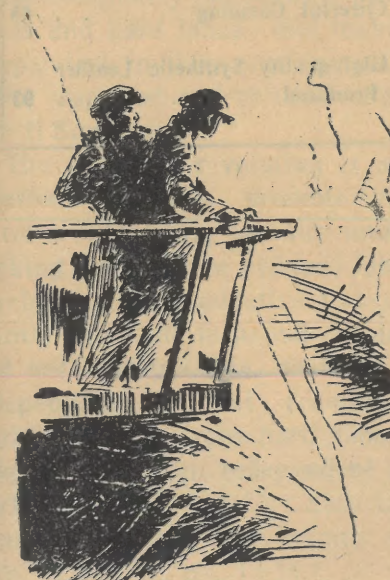
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Republic of Ghana and poses for a photograph with them

# Korea Today

No. 6 (273) 1979

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## MONTHLY JOURNAL

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# Technical Revolution—Task to Free Completely Working People from Hard Labour

The technical revolution is one of the three revolutions and is a noble revolutionary task to free completely the working people from arduous and hard labour and make them fully independent in their working life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The technical revolution is a solemn revolutionary task to promote the people's material well-being steadily and to free the working people from arduous labour through developing the productive forces.

Only when the technical revolution is carried out is it possible to build a socialist independent national economy, free the working people from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative working life." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., pp. 13-14.)

The technical revolution is a noble revolutionary task to make the working people fully independent. It is because the technical revolution completely liberates them from arduous labour.

With the establishment of the socialist system the political independence of the working people is achieved, yet there remains the task to liberate them completely even from the fetters of old ideas and nature. In order to fulfil the task and make them fully independent it is necessary to promote vigorously the technical revolution.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we carried out successfully two stages of social revolution—de-

mocratic and socialist revolutions, and established the socialist system. As a result, exploitation of man by man was ended once and for all, and the working people became true masters of the state and society and came to enjoy material wealth.

The important task set now before our people freed from exploitation and oppression is to liberate themselves from arduous labour.

Work takes the most important place in the social life of people. With the end of class exploitation and oppression the antagonism of labour disappears but the essential difference of labour and toilsome work remain long. As long as there are survivals of old society in work the working people cannot enjoy a fully independent and creative life.

The technical revolution is an important revolution to make the working people independent in their working life and enable them to produce more wealth with greater ease and enjoy a more plentiful and cultured life.

In socialist society the technical revolution liberates even from the fetters of nature once and for all the working people freed from exploitation and oppression and provides them with complete social equality and fully independent and creative life. It, therefore, becomes a solemn political task.

The technical revolution poses itself as an especially important and urgent task in former colonial or semi-colonial countries after winning independence.

Those countries were exploited and oppressed under the imperialist colonial yoke, their



national sovereignty violated and their economy did not develop properly and their productive forces are very backward. Technical development is posed as a problem of vital importance decisive of their fate and as a most important task to make the working people independent.

Guiding our people to build a new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has constantly developed and deepened the technical revolution as required by each stage of revolutionary development, in order to make our people enjoy an independent life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Government of the Republic put forward the technical revolution as a momentous revolutionary task for building a new society and a noble political task for enhancing the working people's independence, and launched it vigorously in all branches of the national economy."** (Ibid., p. 14.)

In our country, the technical revolution was badly needed from the first days of building a new society.

As a result of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist marauders our national economy was very backward after the country's liberation, and even it was severely destroyed in the three-year war provoked by US imperialism. After the war, the proper conduct of the technical revolution was important for the development of the economy, the promotion of the people's welfare and the prosperity of the country.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the fundamental demands of our revolution, the specific conditions of our country and feasibilities, the great leader advanced a unique policy of reorganizing the production relations along the socialist lines prior to technical reconstruction and thus paved the high-road to establish the socialist system in a short time and, depending on it, promote an overall technical revolution. He settled originally on the basis of the Juche idea difficult and complex theoretical and practical

problems arising from the technical reconstruction and the building of the foundations of socialist industrialization and the completion of industrialization—the important tasks for socialist construction after the socialist reorganization of the production relations—so that the working people could enjoy a more independent and creative life.

After the fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization in our country, he advanced the policy of carrying out the three major tasks in the technical revolution and brought about signal progress in the work to make the working life of our people more independent and creative.

This policy made the goal of the technical revolution clearer and let it serve practically to make the working people independent and enabled them to march vigorously with a greater hope for and confidence in the future.

The course of the successful technical revolution covered by our people from the first day of building a new society is a proud path of the great leader's wise guidance in their efforts to enjoy a happier life, a history of great progress in the work to make them independent.

As a result of the mighty promotion of the technical revolution under his intelligent guidance, our national economy firmly bases itself on modern science and technology and it has strengthened as never before and our working people are enjoying an independent and creative working life to their hearts' content.

On the basis of the achievements already made our people will continue to push forward vigorously the technical revolution and dynamically promote the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy according to the grand Second Seven-Year Plan charted by the great leader.

Mun Kap Ho

# POCHONBO

## in June

About an hour's train run in the northeastern direction from Hyesan, a border city on the Amnok-gang River, and you will reach Pochonbo, a historic revolutionary battle site.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the expeditionary force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into Pochonbo in the homeland on June 4, 1937 during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, where he dealt a telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and inspired our people groaning under their jackboots with the hope of national liberation and a strong revolutionary spirit.

There is the great leader's bronze statue erected there with full respect. His command post, the places where KPRA pickets were posted, the ruling organs of Japanese imperialism burnt or destroyed by the KPRA are kept as historic remains. There is also a revolutionary museum.

In June this town among high mountains attracts the largest number of people in the year.

In the warmer parts of the country rice plants grow vigorously in June. But here in Pochonbo in the northern highland late flowers are in blossom and people are busy weeding wheat and barley fields.

Tractors weave their way through furrows of green fields, while factories and enterprises

are in full operation and streets ring with the reading sound of school children.

In significant June factories and farms, streets and villages are all full of revolutionary zeal.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the Pochonbo people on the historic day more than 40 years ago:

**"Instead of merely sitting and sighing over our grievous and bitter lot under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, let us all unite ever more firmly under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front and rise as one man in the lofty struggle to defeat the aggressor, Ja-**

*The guide tells working people and pupils about the revolutionary history of the great leader*







*Things associated with the revolutionary history are well cared for to preserve them for good*

panese imperialism, and achieve the great cause of national liberation. Struggle is the only way to existence, to national regeneration."

The words of the great leader, which called the land of 3,000 *ri* to struggle. Even today, after long time they deeply touch and excite the hearts of the Pochonbo people. That is why they are now doing their utmost to build up the holy revolutionary battle site with a zeal with which they had come out courageously in the lofty struggle against Japanese imperialism in hearty response to the great leader's call.

After the country's liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Pochonbo many times and took radical measures to develop industry and agriculture in the mountainous area and promote the welfare of the people there.

In order to translate into reality his plan the

Pochonbo people established many modern factories using local raw materials and rapidly increased their production. There was not a single factory in Pochonbo in the past. But now modern local industry factories produce food-stuffs, textiles, souvenirs, woodenwares, school things and other consumer goods and meet the needs of the population.

Pochonbo is famous for its hemp fibre and sirup. The people are doing highly scientific and technical farming in the highland as required by the Juche farming methods. They cultivate mainly potato and hemp suited to the cold weather and they also raise wheat, barley, bean and other grain crops. Vegetables could not be cultivated there before liberation. But they have now completely solved their problem by growing them there.

Electricity has found its way into all farm houses and bus service is rendered in this county.

*Students of the Kim Il Sung Higher Physics School deepen through experiment their knowledge acquired in their classroom*



There are over 50 schools of all levels including the Kim Il Sung Higher Physics School, houses of culture, libraries and nearly 30 therapeutic and prophylactic institutions and many trade and public catering and welfare establishments in the county.

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader a radical change has taken place and the Pochonbo people, who lived on barks and grass roots without wearing even hemp clothes in the past, are now living a happy life, envying nothing in the world.

Their happy life always carries their memories back to the historic day when the great leader shed the ray of hope for national liberation on the fatherland in the darkness.

Every June they arrange colourful functions in honour of the Pochonbo battle including the study meeting.

The torchlight march made by the county people at 10 on the night of June 4 cut a conspicuous figure.

At the red flares which are shot from under the aspen tree on the Karimchon stream high into the sky at the moment the great leader fired the signal for attack 42 years ago tens of thousands of torches begin to move to Pochonbo from the directions of Taepyong and Hyesan.

Torch-carrying youth and children on the

march with the "Guerrilla March" on their lips renew their resolution to devote themselves to the grand socialist construction with the spirit of the KPRA men who moved into their homeland, Pochonbo, under the command of the great leader.

In June visitors to Pochonbo and all the people of this land also make up their minds to hasten the final victory of our revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The flame kindled by the great leader over Pochonbo will never die, inspiring our people to new victories.

Kim Sun Hwa



*Workers of the Pochonbo Clothing Factory are increasing their production, proud of living in the revolutionary battle site*

## 500 Tons of Broad Bean

According to the great leader's on-the-spot instruction Taegwan County in North Pyongan Province conducted a mass movement for each farm household to cultivate 200-300 plants of broad bean and harvested 270 tons of broad bean last year. It selected 700 straw bags of well-ripened bean as seed and sent it to the great leader with a loyal heart.

Informed of their good harvest, the

respected and beloved leader was very much pleased and saw that the bean was sent to various places in the country as seed.

To repay his high praise and deep trust with loyalty the working people of the county are striving to produce 500 tons of broad bean this year while doing other crop farming well.





LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION

## Men Come out of the Earth

The Aohaerchi Creek threads its way through the mountain valleys in Holung into the Tuman-gang River. Such a creek can be seen everywhere in mountain areas. So in the past people around it did not even know what was its name.

It was only after the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's operation there during the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that it was known to people.

After the victorious Musan area battle fought in accordance with his policy set forth at the historic Peitatingtzu meeting, the great leader led the main force of the KPRA into the area north-east of Mt. Paekdu-san and dealt telling blows to the enemy.

Alarmed by the KPRA's active operations in the border area, the enemy mobilized their "crack units" and even planes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the enemy's attempt and led the enemy forces from steep mountain to mountain for days, exhausting them. And then, one day in early June 1939, he arrived, in command of his men, at Hamjibak valley near Pairheping.

Large enemy "punitive forces" were entrenched in Pairheping at that time. Running about madly for their "mopping-up" operations against the KPRA, they committed outrages upon people in Pairheping and Shachinkou. They placed a strict cordon with machine guns on the Pairheping bridge.

The great leader had a good grasp of the



enemy movements and decided to decoy them into a place good for attack and annihilate them.

At dawn on June 10, the great leader got his men to wait for the enemy on the side of the Aohaerchi Creek. At the same time he sent a few men to decoy the enemy into the ambush.

A large number of enemy troops fell into the KPRA's trap.

At the word of the great leader, his men volleyed at the enemies when they all came into the ambush. In an instant a large number of enemies were mowed down like grass and the reed was strewn with their bodies.

The bugle rang out charge and KPRA men sent bullets through the enemies' heads and drove cold steel into their bodies. The Japanese "punitive force commander" and many enemies fell and all survivors surrendered.

In this ten-minute battle over 200 enemies were put out of action. Among the captured was the battalion commander of the puppet Manchurian army.

The great leader told him not to fight for Japanese imperialism against his country and said the KPRA was a genuine army fighting

for the people's emancipation and freedom.

Moved by his words, the battalion commander repented bitterly of his wrong and offered to join the KPRA.

The battle news went from mouth to mouth and people told many legendary stories about the great leader's ambush tactics.

"When large hordes of the Japanese troops come in pursuit, General Kim Il Sung sees them from afar and raises his hand as a signal at which many ten thousand men come out of the earth under the very nose of the enemy and wipe out the Japs like a rat in a trap."

"The General has the magic power and skill to create and change all things in the universe at will."

"The Japs cannot deal with the units of General Kim Il Sung born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san. Trying to wipe them out is like a fly trying to bite the tortoise."

"The day is not far off when Japanese imperialists go to ruin."

Telling these legendary stories, the people had a firm conviction of victory in the revolution and turned out more courageously in the revolutionary struggle guided by the great leader.

## "Gambian Study Group of Kimilsungism" Inaugurated

Sometime ago an inaugural meeting of the "Gambian Study Group of Kimilsungism" was held at the Club Island Higher Technical School in Banjul, the capital of Gambia.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with full respect on the platform of the meeting place.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the stormy applause of the attendants.

The reporter stressed that the aim of the study group was to deeply study and spread the Juche philosophy founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and continued:

We have realized that the Juche idea is the

only idea which enables nations to free themselves from colonialist exploitation and achieve genuine independence.

This is why we believe in the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is embodied in the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. It calls for relying on one's own efforts.

The aim of our study group is also to spread the great Juche idea among the masses of people.

To this end we will study more works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and grasp the idea deeply.

The meeting elected the chief of the group.



## Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The spirit of self-reliance is one of making revolution by one's own efforts."**

Our people have moved from victory to victory in their long, arduous revolutionary struggle under the banner of self-reliance.

Today they are making their general onward movement to fulfil their grand Second Seven-Year Plan under the militant slogan "Let's give fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!"

Self-reliance is our traditional catchword. Over last half a century our people successfully cleared the path of sovereignty, independence and socialist construction, firmly believing in and relying on their own strength.

In the course they met with many difficulties and ordeals. But they, under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, overcame them with the strong faith and fighting spirit of self-reliance, led the revolution to a steady upsurge, built a rich and strong, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive socialist state in their country where exploitation and oppression, age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed.

From this they gained a priceless revolutionary faith that there is nothing impossible when they rely on their own efforts and that they can carve out their destiny by themselves. It is a main factor in leading our revolution from victory to victory along the road of Juche.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a great revolutionary spirit reflecting the fundamental demand of our era and revolution.

This spirit embodies the Juche position of mobilizing one's people's strength and technique and one's national resources to the utmost and promoting the revolution and construction and of responsibly completing one's country's revolution. Only when one relies on one's own strength can one overcome all difficulties and ordeals and contribute to both one's country's revolution and the international cause.

The master of revolution in each country is its people; the driving force of revolution and construction in each country is also its people.

People, therefore, should rely on their own strength and their national resources in the revolution and construction.

Our people is deeply convinced that self-reliance is the only way to hew out their destiny by themselves holding it firmly in their hands and win the final victory of the revolution.

Dependence on others in revolution is not the position and stand of the revolutionary. If one disbelieves in one's own strength and lacks the spirit of settling all problems by one's own efforts, one can neither mobilize domestic resources nor display activeness and creativeness in the revolutionary struggle.

Dependence on others makes one an idiot and leads to the ruin of the nation and revolution. This is a serious lesson taught by history.

The display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is vital to firmly guarding, consolidating and developing national independence and the revolutionary gains.

Domination, oppression and exploitation of others are the invariable nature of the imperialists. The imperialists are now ceaselessly carrying on aggressions, interventions and subversive and sabotaging activities at different places in the world.

Unless one relies on one's own strength doing one's own thinking, therefore, it is impossible to escape from foreign domination and control and guard the revolutionary gains won at the cost of one's blood.

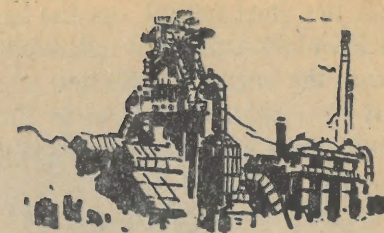
Needless to say, it is not easy to make revolution by one's own efforts. Only when one makes revolution by one's own efforts, it is worthwhile and one can feel honour and pride and firmly guard national dignity.

Our people are now giving fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to further consolidate the great achievements made through their hard struggle and work a new upsurge in socialist construction.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people who are making continuous innovations and advance under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

## Conversation

### *Iron Works Built on Independent Economy*



The workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex have done a great deal of work for the country's prosperity and the people's welfare. Through their vigorous struggle the complex has now turned into a comprehensive modern metallurgical giant steadily increasing iron production for the country.

Recently our magazine's journalist had a conversation with its leading functionary Li Bang Gun about its achievements. Follows their conversation.

#### **Guarding Height 1211 in Socialist Construction**

Journalist: Whenever I visit the iron works, I am struck with admiration at the fact that it has become a powerful iron producer for the steady development of the national economy in a short time, its production structure is perfect and it has introduced the last word in science and technology.

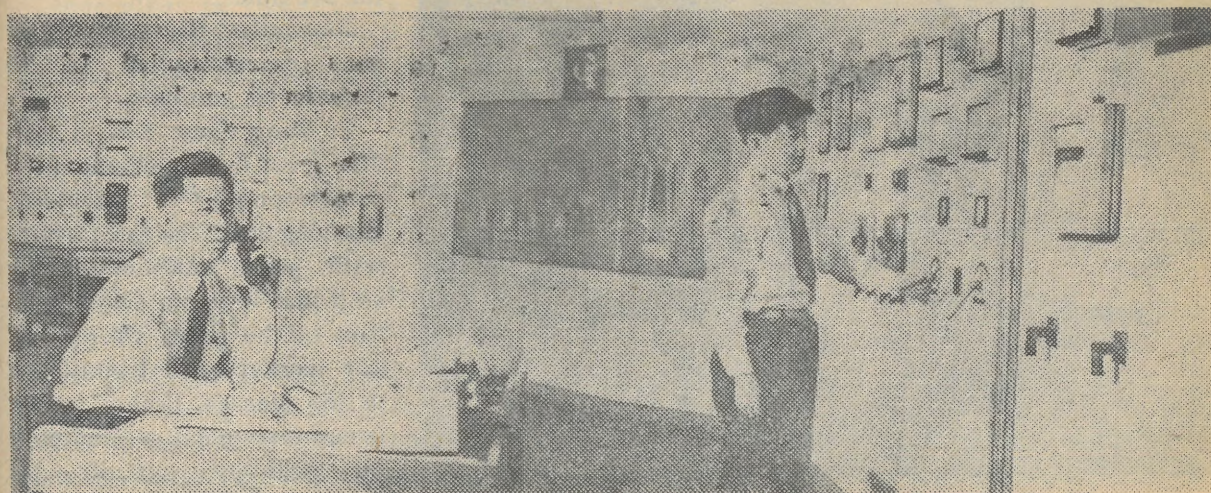
Li Bang Gun: Our iron works has reequipped all production processes with modern technique, markedly increased its production capacity and constantly augmented its iron production with rich domestic raw materials, fuel and resources.

Its output increased 11 times in steel, 9 times in pig iron and 12 times in rolled steel as compared with the pre-liberation days.

We owe such great achievements to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has provided on-the-spot guidance to our iron works over 30 times, given highly important teachings on its development at each stage of our revolution and looked after and guided us with fatherly affection.

Journalist: Giving on-the-spot guidance to your iron works, the great leader stated: **"The Hwanghae Iron Works can be said to take such an important place in our national economy as Height 1211 during the last Fatherland Liberation War."** And he stressed that if the iron works worked well to successfully

*Part of the control room*





capture the steel height as the hero-soldiers of the People's Army had defended our Republic from the enemy aggression by sticking to Height 1211 with their lives in the last war, we could scale all other heights of the national economy without difficulty.

When he likened the iron works to Height 1211 in socialist construction, he expected the workers of your iron works to produce more iron for the country, putting his deep faith in them, I think.

Li Bang Gun: Certainly. Our workers restored open-hearth furnaces in war ruins, showing the way hero-Korea did things which had worsted US imperialism; they rehabilitated blast furnaces 1 and 2 when the country's economic situation was most difficult. These and other furnaces are enough to show how they defended Height 1211 in socialist construction.

Journalist: I had been to the iron works many times to cover the restoration of the blast furnace. The restoration of blast furnace 1 was a very difficult task for you, I remember. But you rehabilitated the high-pressure

blower and assembled the furnace body and wrote a brilliant page into the history of your iron works.

Li Bang Gun: The time was when we had just started to fulfil the Five-Year Plan and even the only blast furnace of the Kim Chaek Iron Works had to be repaired. Without the early restoration of blast furnace 1, therefore, it was impossible to solve the problem of badly needed iron.

But there were many difficulties in our way. The most urgent task in restoring the furnace in one year and a half was to renew the blower at the earliest possible date. The 4,000-hp blower had been torn into seven pieces by the enemy bombing. Its revival required high technique and much time. The conservatists claimed that its restoration was impossible and a new one should be imported. But we could not get it from foreign countries in good time. And they even tried to delay the operation of the blast furnace.

Our workers decided to renew the blower by themselves to put the furnace into operation on schedule and boldly set to the work. Designers completed only in half a year the plan for the revival of the blower, which had been said to take a few years if they depended on foreign countries and helped to carry out the project far ahead of the set time.

Journalist: Blast furnace 1 was reconstructed in 10 months on analysis.

Li Bang Gun: Yes, it was. The great leader attended the commissioning ceremony. Looking up at the tall furnace with great satisfaction, he said that it was a demonstration of the great strength of our workers and technicians or the masses, that it was a proud monument erected with our technique, our strength

and our materials, and that the "second son" of our country was born.

Journalist: This is a story of 20 years ago. With such a fighting spirit the workers of the iron works continued to construct blast furnace 2 in half a year and build many medium blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces and do much work to reinforce their iron works, thus firmly defending Height 1211 in socialist construction.

Li Bang Gun: Thanks to the heroic struggle of our workers our iron works has become a comprehensive metallurgical giant whose structure is perfect and which is equipped with all necessary machines and sufficiently produces and supplies various metal goods needed by the developing national economy.



*The fine night rest home for smelters*

sible.

Inspecting the open-hearth furnace shop, he looked into the furnace with goggles and felt how much heat affected the smelters. He called us to a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and earnestly instructed to step up the automation of production processes and take the lead in the technical revolution.

We all resolved to carry through his instructions unconditionally and liberate workers from heat-affected and hard labour once and for all and be honoured with his visit to our iron works. And we strove together with three-revolution team members to modernize production processes, pooling strength and wisdom.

We first introduced industrial TV at the steel shop to make the workers know the advantage of automation and show great zeal in the technical revolution.

We observed the principle of speed campaign in automation and carried it out at a lightning speed and introduced remote control at the iron ore screening shop. And then we introduced automation and remote control at

## Ushering in a New Era of Automation

Journalist: In recent years great progress has been made in introducing automation and remote control in production processes at the iron works, I hear.

Li Bang Gun: Overall automation and comprehensive remote control are the highest stage in industrial development and in the technical revolution. It is no exaggeration to say that a new history of automation started at our iron works.

The great leader was always deeply interested in freeing our smelters from heat-affected labour and wisely guided us to automate production processes as early as pos-

*Smelters of the Hwanghae Iron Works, dependable workers of our independent metallurgical industry*







*Modern dwellings for smelters*

the sintering furnace shop, the blast furnace shop and the silica shop. Thus we reduced work hands to a quarter or below, made work joyful and doubled or trebled production.

Journalist: We could usher in a new era of automation as we had the great plan of the fatherly leader to free our working class from hard and difficult work as soon as possible.

Li Bang Gun: It is really wonderful. In the pre-liberation days we quite often had serious burns on our feet or backs from molten iron. But Japanese overseers whipped us to work. Japs did not introduce machines but employed Korean workers to make profits. But now our earnest desire to free ourselves from exhausting labour has come true. Many delicate machines and equipment at all shops are operated by a few men in the control room spread with flower-patterned carpets.

At our automated or remote-controlled shops the great leader was heartily satisfied and said time and again with pleasure: Well done! Wonderful! Now I feel carefree.

Given him joy, we were very happy.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period, we will step up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and our iron works will take on a new look.

### **Rich Farms for Workers and Bountiful Life**

Journalist: Under the profound concern of the great leader various farms have been established, together with educational, cultural and public health institutions, for the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex.

Li Bang Gun: His concern and love for them is boundless. It is no exaggeration to say that our smelters receive special treatment in welfare service.

Now we have a pig farm with an annual capacity of 650 tons of pork, a 300-ton capac-

ity duck farm, a poultry farm producing several ten million eggs, 340 milch cows and many fishing boats.

Journalist: Really wonderful.

Li Bang Gun: We have 450 hectares of feed fields and over 140 hectares of reed fields for the production of meat and milk. We supply the workers with much meat every month and give milk and carbonated water containing shizandra sirup free.

In the past we had to fetch vegetables from other places. But now we have 500 hectares of irrigated vegetable fields which produce vegetables enough to meet our own needs and supply to other places.

Journalist: The great leader instructed to establish a mushroom plant of 10,000 square metres for your workers. What can you say about it?

Li Bang Gun: We have already completed the first stage project for 2,000 square metres and produce a few hundred tons of mushroom every year for workers. Soon a 50,000-ton capacity flour mill will start operation, which will mass-produce foodstuffs including bread, confections and noodle.

Journalist: The fatherly leader does not spare anything for our smelters.

Li Bang Gun: The great leader said our smelters are combatants like People's Army-men who defended Height 1211.

What we have done is too small for such great trust. Our smelters are always full of

a firm determination to repay his great political trust and solicitude with loyalty.

Journalist: They should be so. Thank you for dividing your precious time with me.

*The poultry farm for smelters*





# LASTING STORIES

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex has traveled a proud path of struggle under the wise guidance and fatherly concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung over 30-odd years since the country's liberation.

As the complex plays an important role in the development of the national economy, the respected and beloved leader, though busy guiding the revolution and construction, visited the Hwanghae Iron Works almost every year to guide its work and look after the life of its workers.

We introduce here some of lasting stories about his love shown for the workers there in the course of his on-the-spot guidance.

## Feeling Burns

The Japanese imperialists destroyed the blast furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works in their flight from Korea after their defeat. Our workers restored it in a short time. On December 3, 1947 its commissioning ceremony was held in presence of the respected and beloved leader.

Almost all molten charge came out and red-hot coke passed describing a parabola.

But the fatherly leader stood still with a smile on his lips, closely following smelters

tapping out the charge.

Despite flying sparks the smelters pushed forward the mud gun and closed the taphole.

After this operation the smelters were wiping their sweats in the control room, when the respected and beloved leader slowly walked up to them.

Looking at them with satisfaction, he warmly pressed their hands, saying, "Brave men, let me grasp your hands!"

Asking them about their living conditions, he carefully saw a smelter.

He called the worker to him, took his hands covered with burns in his and looked into them for a long time. With a cloud on his face he told him to turn round and felt burns on his nape without a word.

This brought back to the worker memories of the years of humiliation and insult under Japanese imperialist rule and tears blurred his eyes.

He, born into a workman's family, had worked with the furnace from his boyhood under the whip of Japs, getting burns and going hungry. Now the fatherly leader sincerely pitied him and felt his burns. It was natural, therefore, that he should shed tears of emotion.

Talking about using the mud gun to close the taphole, he said that they were brave in doing so but it was very dangerous. He said Japs only thought of exploiting the workers and paid little attention to their hard work and death and stressed that arduous and labour-consuming work should be mechanized.

## "May You Live Long in Good Health!"

On September 22, 1961—four days after the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Songrim, the city of iron, was in festive attire. People flocked to the iron works from early morning. Their hearts were swelling with joy and pride. They had built blast furnace 2 in half a year in honour of the historic Party Congress.

The workers earnestly wished the great leader to come and see the furnace. At about 5 in the afternoon he came to attend the commissioning ceremony of blast furnace 2.

Labour Hero Won Do Jung, a steeplejack of the sheet metal processing shop, came forward and gave a bunch of flowers to the great leader who got out of the car, warmly greeting him. He received the bunch of flowers and warmly hugged him. The steeplejack felt a lump in his throat. His hair was already frosted but he had never enjoyed such an honour.

The fatherly leader asked him in a gentle voice how old he was. When the worker replied that he was 64 years old, the respected and beloved leader said, "You've had much trouble. At such a good old age you've worked with young men at such a high place.... It is really daring...."

He silently walked with his arm round the worker choked with emotion and inquired after his family's health and asked how many people he had in his family and if his sons studied well.

He said to cadres accompanying him, "This

man is master. If people do as much work as he does they don't get old." And he said encouragingly to the steeplejack, "May you live long in good health. The retirement age is 90 in our country, as you see, and you must build even blast furnace 3 before you reach that age."

Nearly 20 years have gone since then. A double Labour Hero, he is now 82 years old.

But he is inspiring the workers energetically as ever to an increased production of iron at his glorious work place honoured with the visit of the fatherly leader.

## Calling at Smelters' Rest Room

In August 1962 the great leader paid his 14th visit to the iron works. He saw with great satisfaction young smelters work and talked with them for a long while. He asked them about their production of iron, health and rest. A functionary of the iron works told the great leader that there was a rest room for smelters near the blast furnace. He said he would see it and walked to it. The rest room was comfortable and could accommodate more than 10 workers. There was a table in the room at which they could have snacks.

The respected and beloved leader entered the room and looked round it and expressed his satisfaction with it. He instructed to have an electric fan and screen windows in summer so that smelters could have a good rest. Pointing to the carbonated water on the table, he said sirup was better for banishing fatigue than the water and they should be regularly supplied with sirup.

Then he asked for a plate of bread and split bread. And he was much pleased with mashed



red bean in it and tasted it himself. He said that bread was of the right size but it must be sweeter.

His suite felt a lump in their throat at the thought of what had happened in the course of his on-the-spot guidance to Changsong about a month ago. He had telephoned to the iron works to inquire how the smelters were working in hot summer and let them drink sirup made in Changsong.

Later on, he had called leading functionaries of the iron works to Pyongyang and told them to supply well smelters doing heat-affected labour with bread and carbonated water containing sirup and said to them he would see to come to taste them.

That very day he called at the smelters' rest room to try them.

### At Snowstormy Midnight

It was January 15, 1965. The night was far advanced. A strong wind was drifting snow. That night the great leader, who was on his on-the-spot guidance tour of the iron works, visited a worker's home at Ungok-dong.

At a knock on the door the worker awoke from his sleep. There was yet much time for him to go to work (he was on the night shift). He thought someone was calling on him and quickly opened the door. But it, to his surprise, was the fatherly leader whom he had always longed to see. He entered the room with a broad smile on his face, greeting the master.

The worker knew well that whenever the great leader visited the iron works he called at workers' quarters. Honoured with the visit

of the fatherly leader, the worker's heart beat only with joy and he was at a loss what to do.

The great leader guided the enlarged meeting of the Party committee of the iron works until late at night and walked to workers' quarters to see how they were living, lest his car should disturb them in their sleep.

He took the master by the hand and seated him and asked: "Is the room not cold? Is it heated well?" And he looked round it and felt every corner of it. He sat down and asked the master—as if his own son—where and what he was doing, how much living allowance he got, how many family members he had, if his children were supplied with school uniform, if he prepared much pickled vegetable for winter and if soysauce and bean paste were well supplied.

He asked so kindly about his life that the master felt quite easy and told him all about his happy life.

He listened attentively to the master and expressed his satisfaction with his life and stood up. The master thought he was going. But the fatherly leader came out of the room and wanted to see how much coal he kept. Showing the great leader the coal store, the master said that he kept enough coal for a winter. But he stooped down to look into the store.

At the thought that the fatherly leader called at his house without sleep to look after smelters' life, tears of gratitude streamed down the cheeks of the master.

### "Now I Can Be Carefree"

Under the deep concern of the respected and beloved leader automation and remote control were introduced at the steel shop and

many other shops, making work much easier.

On May 23, 1974 he visited the works at the report that the workers of a shop were liberated from hard labour through automation and remote control.

The functionaries of the works asked him to see the shop in the afternoon after lunch. But he refused, saying that the workers freed from heat-affected labour would give him much greater energy than a meal, and went straight to the shop.

At the entrance to the well-arranged shop he stopped.

It was when the shop had been under construction. The fatherly leader was going into the shop, when a junior functionary urged him time and again not to do so for his safety. But the great leader said, "I must go where our workers are at work! I must go to them." And he had entered it and warmly grasped the hands of workers.

As if to fondly recollect the unforgettable day, he stood there for a long while and

slowly walked into the shop.

He first went to the general control room, heard the explanation of remote control, carefully watched the production processes appearing on TV screen and was greatly satisfied, saying over and over again, "Good, very good. Done very well!"

He came out of the control room and inspected the remote-controlled furnaces and came back to the remote-control room. There he worked the controller and talked to the raw-material shop over the radiophone.

He walked up and down for a long while in front of the control panel and came out of the control room. He took several steps before he came back to the control room and held the control man in his arms, saying, "Now I can be carefree." Then he said again and again to functionaries standing around him with great satisfaction, "You've done a great thing. I'm very glad."

Kim Mun Sik

### Rajipura "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea" in India Inaugurated

Sometime ago a north Indian seminar on the Juche idea was held in the city of Rajipura, Chandigarh, Punjab State of India.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with full respect on the platform.

The seminar was attended by representatives from north India and a large number of workers and office employees of the Roadmaster Factory.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the seminar amid the stormy applause of the attendants.

Following the seminar the attendants had the inaugural meeting of the Rajipura "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea" in India.

The speakers said that the Korean people have converted their country into a powerful socialist industrial state in a brief time, which is due to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea.

Korea, guided by the Juche idea, is rapidly developing and the Korean people, the true master of their destiny, are the happiest people, they emphasized.

Saying that today hundred millions of people the world over highly praise His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and his immortal Juche idea, they expressed their firm resolve to make a deeper study of his immortal classics.

President, Vice-President and Secretary General of the Society were elected at the meeting.





## Songrim Technical Institute

Songrim Technical Institute in Songrim, a "town of iron" in North Hwanghae Province, is a new form of study-while-working higher educational establishment.

The college trains able technical personnel needed to run the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"One of our Party's consistent policies is to develop a system of various forms of higher education which permits working people to study without leaving their productive activity, in conjunction with the regular system of higher education. In particular, we should greatly increase factory colleges, whose advantages we know by experience, and train a large number**

*Worker-students receiving lecture on theory*



**of competent working-class technical cadres who are versed in both theory and practice."**

Songrim Technical Institute was set up in September 1961 and has turned out 17 batches of graduates who greatly contribute to the technical revolution in the complex.

It has ferrous metallurgical, metal working, mechanical engineering, automation and other departments, a preparatory course for ex-servicemen and a management personnel training course.

The rector of the factory college is the manager of the complex and a vice-manager is in charge of college administration as its vice-rector.

This makes leading functionaries of the complex responsibly manage the college and closely combine the work of the college with the production and technical development of the complex.

Also it has the college affairs vice-rector and scores of full-time and part-time teachers. The part-time teachers are competent technicians and specialists richly experienced in technical direction and management.

The college has modern labs for basic sciences such as physics, chemistry and mathematics and for technologies such as material dynamics, heat treatment, automation engineering, electronics, microscopic analysis of metal, quantitative analysis and rolling.

The education of the college is guided and controlled by the state and its graduates have the same qualification as the regular college graduates. Its term is 5 years.

The worker-students attend lectures day or night according to work shifts.

The teaching of the college is closely combined with the productive activity of the complex. So their production site is their work place and at the same time their practice workshop.

The worker-students have a theoretical understanding of experiences and techniques acquired in the course of their productive activity on the basis of modern science and technology.

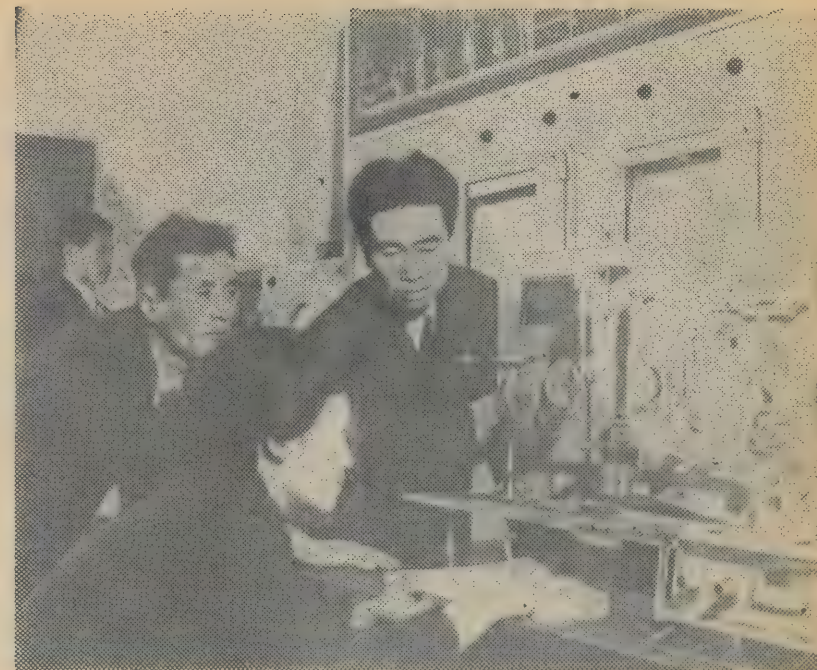
Their work is a process of applying the theory learnt in the college to production.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the iron works, the great leader understood the work of the college and earnestly instructed to do teaching by the heuristic method to make the students fully understand what they are taught during the lecture.

As taught by him, the teachers apply various teaching methods suited to the preparedness and peculiarities of students on the basis of enhancing their consciousness and activeness and guaranteeing logic, system and order in teaching.

Students and graduates of the college are playing a leading role in fulfilling the technical development plan of the complex. Hundreds of technical innovation proposals were introduced into production last year too at the iron works.

The chief of the automation workshop, a graduate of the college, greatly contributed to



*Students of the technical institute occupying the fortress of science*

automating the raw material screening process of the blast furnace and the sintering process of the sintering workshop by applying the last word in science and technology.

Control man Kim Sung Nam of the medium-sized blast furnace, a graduate in ferrous metallurgy of the college, succeeded in separating dust from the gas of the blast furnace and using the gas as fuel in the heating furnace. Such examples are too many to be cited.

Thus they are taking the lead in the technical revolution, making a great contribution to the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientific of the national economy.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period Songrim Technical Institute will nearly double its students' body as compared with the present one and rear more and better technical cadres of the working-class origin, thus contributing to the intellectualization of the whole society.

Kim Sun Ik



## Reportage

# Debris Fills

The lookout at Kumsanpo affords a fine view of the long-distance belt conveyer of the Unryul Mine under the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, an iron ore producer in the western region.

I had heard that the conveyer is doing much work. But little had I thought that it is doing such a great work of linking islands in the sea with mountains of debris.

Large lorries came thick and fast, fully loaded

*Islands are linked with debris*



# Up the Sea

with debris from the strip mine which was crushed to be carried by the conveyer into the sea. The conveyer seemed to show the revolutionary mettle of the iron ore producers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"If we are to extract and process large quantities of ores, the mining industry must use large, high-speed equipment and employ diversified means of transport."**

According to the instructions of the great leader the mine laid the long-distance belt conveyer. As a result, the mine came to hew and process huge quantities of ore by giving definite priority to baring over mining and to work continuous innovations and fresh miracles.

Now the conveyer, the guide said, carries twice as much debris as when it started operation and the mine's ore production increased 1.5 times.

The conveyer extending 4.6 km from the mainland to the Nunggum island was working day and night, carrying large quantities of debris into the sea.

"To tell the truth, debris-removing had been a great problem to us. Though, we had thought little of laying the conveyer," started the guide and continued:

...Removing debris ahead of mining became a serious problem for increased ore production and the remote-controlled, automated and modernized iron works demanded more iron ore.

But the mine found no solution to the problem. The great leader fully understood the si-



*Part of the control room of the long-distance belt conveyer*

tuation of the mine and said that laying a large belt conveyer was more important than supplying more large lorries and excavators, in order to keep baring ahead of mining and develop the mine in future.

For success in this grand project he also sent necessary valuable technical data and appliances for designers, machines, constructors and materials.

He took fatherly care of the constructors working in the sea. Boundlessly encouraged by his great love, they introduced a new concrete tamping method and finished the foundation work in two months which had been said to take one year, and laid three or four foundations in the tideland only in three hours after low tide, each of which needed hundreds of cubic metres of mortar. Thus they increased the construction speed 4 to 10 times.

The long belt conveyer showing the creative power of our working class and the debris embankment along it demonstrate the correctness of the great leader's policy of transportation by belt conveyer, cableway and pipeline.

We motored a good while along the road on the mountains of debris, a great breakwater,



to the Nunggum island where electric motor house 2 stood. Then we ran some 1,100 metres again in the direction of the Komsom island and arrived at a place where a self-moving belt conveyer was working.

"The three-revolution team members and workers of our mine made this conveyer, pooling their creative wisdom and strength," said the guide, pointing to the conveyer.

The conveyer had an unloading jumbo for its smooth operation.

In former days a long belt conveyer required much labour, material and time to lay. This conveyer makes it possible to link the two islands, between which the water is deep and rapid, easily and in a short time.

The unloading jumbo was pouring out debris into the sea, freely moving here and there and

clearing its own way.

The guide said that by introducing the jumbo they could work the conveyer without stopping if one or two days in moving it.

The powerful machine removes the debris of the strip mine quickly, boosting ore output.

Thousands of hectares of tideland will be embanked with debris to greatly contribute to the development of the national economy.

Great nature-remaking work will be accelerated to link Komsom and Chongryang islands with the Wolsan peninsula and fertile fields will appear.

I left the mine, picturing in my mind the future of the mine which will produce more iron ore by removing debris in quantities.

Kim Mun Ho

## National Workers' Amateur Art Circle Festival Held

Sometime ago a national workers' amateur art circle festival was held in Pyongyang.

Put on the stage were art works selected at city, county and provincial contests. They truthfully and vividly described the wise guidance of the great leader and his noble virtues and the energetic endeavours of the Korean working class to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and realize the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientificization of the national economy.

Poem and song "Rakwon People's Hearts" (Rakwon Machine Factory) and song story "Coal Miners' Desire" (Ryongdung Coal Mine) staged by workers in North Pyongan Province were of high ideological

and artistic value.

The workers of Chongjin city staged men's song story "Along the Road of Loyalty Covered by Father and Two Sons" (Musan Mine) and quintette dance "Fatherly Love Reaches Smelters" (Kim Chaek Iron Works).

Female solo and men's quartette "The Whole Country Is a Sea of Machines" (Ryongsong Machine Factory), dialogic poem and women's chorus "Our Desire" (Haeju Medical College Hospital) and instrumental music and women's trio "Along the Railway of Loyalty" (Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory) gave a truthful description of the struggle and life of our working class and won high acclamation.



## On the Juche Idea (6)

### Requirements of the Juche Idea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the Juche idea demands that everyone make the revolution in his country the focal point of his thinking and revolutionary activity." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists, Eng. ed., p. 192.)

The firm establishment of Juche is a vital question for each country on which success in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work depends.

A scientific answer to this question is given by the requirement of the Juche idea which asks each country to make its revolution the focal point of its thinking and revolutionary activity.

This requirement shows the absolutely correct way of thinking and principle of activity which enable each country to firmly establish Juche and carry on its revolution and construction with success.

Making one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity means, first, subordinating one's thinking and revolutionary activity thoroughly to the interests of the revolution and the people of one's country.

It means, for example, acquiring knowledge useful to one's country's revolution in one's study and making one's scientific research helpful to success in one's country's revolu-

tion and building factories and cities for the welfare of one's people.

It means developing the relations with other countries on the principle of promoting one's country's revolution and construction and learning other countries' experiences and science and technique to make one's country's revolution better.

Making one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity means, secondly, deeply studying one's own things and developing one's own good things.

This is necessary to carry out one's country's revolution and construction with success.

Making one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity means, thirdly, solving all problems in conformity with the reality of one's country. It means carrying on the revolution and construction by applying creatively the ready-made theories of the working class to suit the specific conditions of one's country and critically introducing the good experiences of other countries.

This is needed to settle successfully all matters arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country without falling into dogmatism and flunkeyism.



As seen above, the requirement of the Juche idea enables each country to firmly establish Juche and carry out the revolution and construction successfully.

Then why should one make one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity?

First, it is because the revolution and construction are carried on by national states as units and countries have different environments and conditions.

Since people, the working masses, live with a national state as a unit, each national state constitutes an independent unit of political, economic and cultural life.

This means that each national state is an independent unit of revolutionary struggle.

As countries have different circumstances and conditions, their revolutionary tasks are not the same.

National states differ in the level of the development of the productive forces, the character of the production relations and class relations and political systems.

They also vary in history, customs, people's desire and feelings and their demands and preparedness.

Because of such different circumstances and conditions their revolutionary tasks are not the same.

The party and people of each country should therefore bear the responsibility for their country's revolution and mobilize all their strength to settle all problems to suit the specific conditions of their country.

One must make one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity, second, because the ultimate victory of the world revolution is achieved through the victorious revolution of each country.

Socialism is the bright future of mankind and there is no doubt that all countries will

reach the highest ideal society of mankind without fail.

Socialism, however, can not be won simultaneously in all countries of the world.

It is because countries differ in revolutionary conditions and stages.

The ultimate victory of the world revolution is won through the victory of the revolution in each country.

The revolution in each country is part of the world revolution and its victory hastens the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

Only when each people make their country a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state and turn it into an advanced socialist state can they replace the capitalist encirclement with the socialist one.

Socialism has triumphed in many countries on the earth and a number of newly-independent states aspire after socialism.

Making one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity is essential to the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

This clearly shows that attaching primary importance to one's country's revolution is neither nationalism nor contradictory with proletarian internationalism but, on the contrary, it strengthens proletarian internationalism and promotes the world revolution.

Making one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity makes it possible to properly combine patriotism with proletarian internationalism and to carry out successfully both national and international duties.

As seen above, the requirement of the Juche idea for making one's country's revolution the focal point of one's thinking and revolutionary activity provides us with the rightest guiding method and a powerful weapon which enable each country to establish Juche firmly and carry out the revolution and construction successfully without any deviation.

## 45th Anniversary of Victorious Lotzūkou Battle

This year our people greet the 45th anniversary of the historic victory of the Lotzūkou battle in a solemn circumstance where they are stepping up socialist construction under the intelligent guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

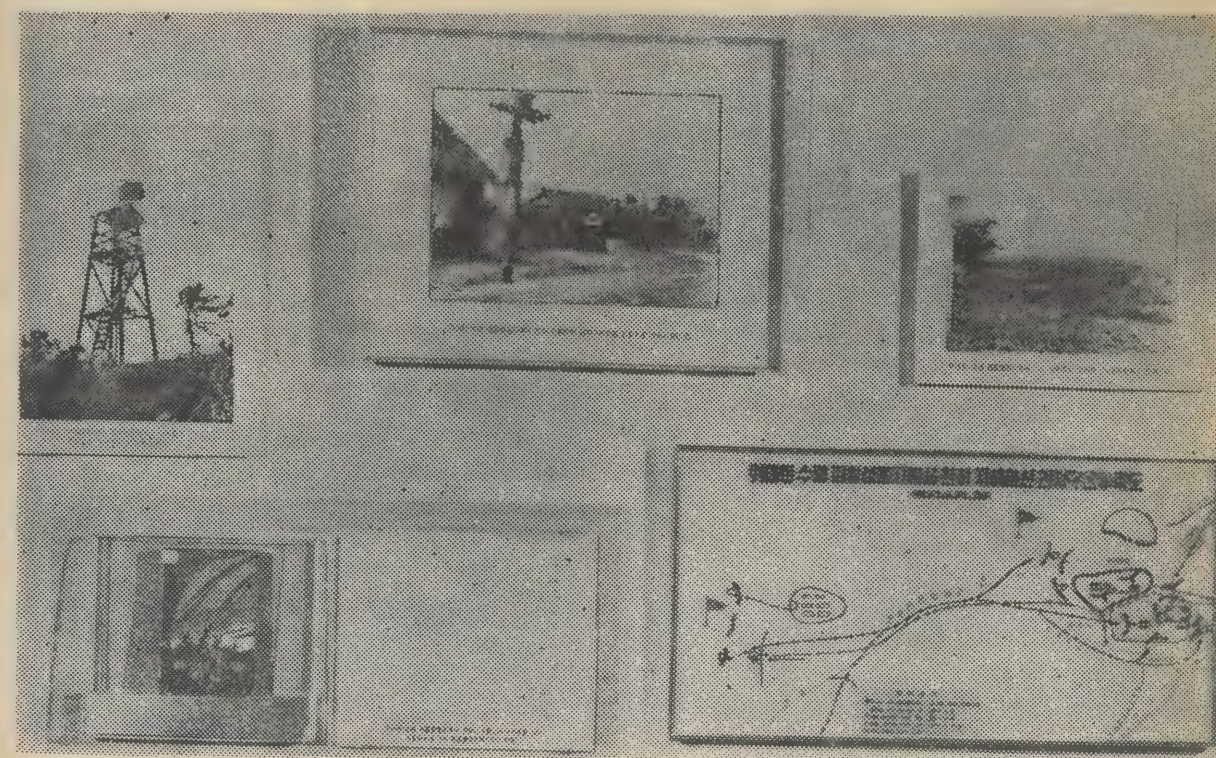
On this occasion, they fondly recollect the days when the great leader organized and conducted the Lotzūkou battle.

He had put forward the line of anti-imperialist united front and striven to realize it ever since the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the time there were Chinese anti-Japanese units in mountain towns and many rural areas which left the erstwhile North-eastern Army under the anti-Japanese banner after the invasion of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism.

They were in essence a nationalist army whose leadership was composed of the haves. They, fooled by the cunning trick of the Japanese imperialists to pit the Koreans and Chinese against each other, were hostile to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Korean people and even killed its men

*Materials and a sketch map showing the Lotzūkou battle*





and Koreans.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

The building of a united front with the Chinese Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army creates good conditions for founding the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and developing the armed struggle and is of great importance in closely uniting the anti-imperialist forces and guaranteeing the victory of our revolution and of the neighbouring country's revolution.

Thanks to the self-sacrificing and energetic activities and wise guidance of the great leader difficulties had been overcome in the KPRA's activities and favourable conditions created for carrying on joint operations with the anti-Japanese units (the Chinese Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army) on a full scale.

But the Japanese imperialists were preparing large-scale offensives in autumn and winter, while intensifying wrecking activities and attacks against the guerrilla bases. The prevailing situation asked the KPRA not to wait for the enemy's large-scale siege-attack but frustrate his attempt by forestalling attack and take the initiative more firmly in the armed struggle.

In June 1934, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to attack Lotzoukou with a view to further strengthening the united front with the anti-Japanese units, repulsing the enemy's offensives against the guerrilla bases and expanding guerrilla bases.

Lotzoukou had been revolutionized by the KPRA units and political workers. But the situation there was getting very difficult by the moves of the Japanese imperialist aggressors. They placed large troops in Lotzoukou to kill the mounting revolutionary spirit there and intensify their siege-attack against the guerrilla bases.

The great leader mobilized the KPRA units in Wangching and Hunchun Counties as the main force for the attack on the enemy in Lotzoukou and also enlisted anti-Japanese units in the attack.

Panic-stricken by the concentration of our army units, the enemy called together in Lotzoukou his forces in villages around it, dug strong trenches at different places and rebuilt his batteries.

On the night of June 26 the KPRA units

and anti-Japanese units closed in on Lotzoukou in a blinding rainstorm and strongly attacked it all at once from all sides according to the great leader's combat plan.

The battle was fierce as they had expected.

The KPRA units undertook the most difficult task to occupy the Hsishan battery and the mortar position which the enemy had boasted of as "impregnable." The victory of the Lotzoukou battle depended on their occupation.

On June 28 the battle was hotter.

The Japanese imperialists mobilized even planes and bombed and rushed at the wavering anti-Japanese units in confusion.

A decisive measure was needed. The great leader ordered charge to all units and went hastily to the main unit attacking the Hsishan battery, and led the charge, crying: **...Comrades, let's occupy the Hsishan battery at any cost. To the last drop of our blood for the revolution!** And in less than 30 minutes the battery was captured and a red flag flew over the battery.

Inspired by this, all the attacking units quickly occupied objects, expanding the results of their attack, and liberated the town.

The three-day hard Lotzoukou battle ended in victory for our army.

The brilliant victory won by the KPRA in the Lotzoukou battle under the brilliant command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proved a telling blow to the Japanese imperialists in their "siege-attack" operations, created good conditions for enlarging guerrilla bases, and inspired the broad sections of people with deeper confidence in the victory of the revolution.

It thwarted the cunning trick of the Japanese imperialists to let the Koreans and Chinese fight each other, further strengthened the militant solidarity of the KPRA and the anti-Japanese units and convincingly demonstrated once again the correctness and unbreakable vitality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of anti-imperialist united front.

It showed that in order to defeat the aggressive forces of imperialism and emerge victorious from the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle peoples should crush the counterrevolutionary forces with the revolutionary forces and unite and fight resolutely to the end against the aggressors.

Rim Ryong Ryol

## Sharing Sweets and Bitters With People

Mario Augusto Rodriguez  
Panamanian Journalist

The anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle served as an inexhaustible wellspring of heroic lessons for the Korean people. The veteran fighters who had long fought in mountains and forests, smiting the enemy by surprise or in ambush under the command of Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung, not only cultivated their love for the country and their sense of strong responsibility for the people but learned from Comrade Kim Il Sung everything indispensable for building a new country in the future.

The workers and peasants who witnessed the development of liberation struggle in the valiant activities of the guerrillas looked up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as a brilliant Commander breaking the chains of foreign oppression and as a teacher working hard day and night for their security, health and well-being.

There had been complete mutual understanding between the worker-peasant masses and the guerrillas. The great leader's virtues and instructions immensely and constantly encouraged the fighters under his command and the rest of the Korean people to fight on against the aggressors.

The aggressors plundered the fruition of people's labour, plunging them into a mire of famine and poverty. Even forced to work under the constant threat by the aggressors, the Korean people entertained an inspiring hope that Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung

would soon beat the foreign occupants once for all and bring them back freedom and the right to enjoy a happy life.

The 15-year-long fierce struggle entailed much bloodshed and hardships upon the Korean people. Those fifteen years, however, brought about the unity of popular force on one hand and, on the other, the decline of foreign force. Innumerable are examples of the heroic exploits and selfless service performed by the guerrillas along with people who made strenuous efforts to regain the independence of the country during the period of the long-drawn struggle.

The winter of 1933 was very rigorous and blizzardy. Very hard that winter was the situation of the Hsiao-wangching guerrilla base where many guerrillas were concentrated under the command of Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung.

The guerrilla army fighting the well-fed, well-clad and well-armed Japanese troops was fledgling. The enemy often launched furious "punitive operations" in an attempt to "destroy" the guerrillas led by Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung, the great leader who united the Korean people, leading them to victory. The guerrillas were fresh and lacked training and experience. Their arms were scanty and food and clothes were in short supply. On top of it, the enemy mobilized numerous regiments equipped with machine guns and cannons, and incessantly encircled



the guerrillas under his organized plan to "crush" them. The enemy came assaulting the guerrilla bases in wave after wave. The guerrillas had to beat him back in succession.

But it was not the guerrillas alone that received the enemy's attack. The Japanese army incessantly swooped down on the nearby rural residential areas as well in order to isolate the guerrillas and check any support for them.

Under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung the guerrillas would lie in ambush and attack the enemy by surprise. Heated by their failure to "crush" the guerrillas, the Japanese troops desperately fell on the residential areas, burnt houses, ravaged farmland, looted livestock and harvests, and cruelly slaughtered old people, women and children.

The guerrillas lived in shabby log cabins. They had to pass the winter in worn-out summer clothes. However, the members of the Children's Corps were provided with best houses under the paternal care of Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung. Many of them were orphans saved by guerrillas and brought under their care. Comrade Kim Il Sung deemed it the first and foremost duty to protect children of those fighters who had laid down their lives for the independence of the country or had been imprisoned and slaughtered by the suppressive force of the Japanese colonialists.

Guerrillas built good warm houses for them and supplied padded clothes to them even in needy circumstances. And the best food was always shared by the Children's Corps members. Thus, they were able to lead a secured, comfortable life in good health, studying and playing joyously, on the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung who took care of them with fatherly love.

Comrade Kim Il Sung used an ordinary

log cabin and wore summer clothes in winter, like his men. It was because he had turned over all the available materials for winter clothes to the children who were still unable to hold out cold and needed protection. He would find time to visit the children's dormitory even in the midst of the fierce battles against the Japanese troops. Children welcomed him with cheers like their real father. The great leader organized lectures for them, taught instructors how to educate them, and personally gave lectures. While getting the children to learn how to read and write and study the country's history, he let them sing songs, play games and have sports for the sake of their mental and physical growth.

Even when his men were taking rest from hard battles, Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung, oblivious of his rest, would visit the dormitory of the Children's Corps members and looked after their life and relieved their troubles. He often met the children and instructed them to chew their food well, strictly observe the sanitary regulations, keep their hands and feet clean and wear clothes neatly. Thus he took a warm care of them like their real father.

The children, though little, were well aware that the great leader did his best for them. They knew that they lost their parents but Comrade Kim Il Sung looked after them like his own children, sharing out even his food to them, and that he was taking troubles to provide them with better living conditions and promote their health.

Now the children, mindful of the great leader who was wearing thin clothes in severe winter, made up their minds to make a suit of new padded clothes with fine material for him. They were out to earn money by doing various work and bought one by one the materials for padded clothes and a pair of arctic boots by inquiring into their source. By help of villagers they could soon prepare a suit of new padded uniform to be present-

ed to their great fatherly leader.

It was really a jubilant event for the children. They also decided to stage a revolutionary art performance for Comrade Kim Il Sung. They invited him to the show as an honoured guest. In high spirit they presented dances, songs, a revolutionary poem and a drama which all reflected the popular sentiments against the oppressors and treacherous landlords and capitalists. The show was also attended by guerrillas and many inhabitants from neighbouring villages.

After the show, a comrade in charge of the school delivered an address. He informed that the children had prepared the show for several months and also tried hard to prepare a suit of padded clothes and a pair of arctic boots for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Commander of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army who extended warm solicitude to the children.

Instantly the representative of the children walked up to the great leader and politely presented the gifts to him. All the attendants, deeply moved by the children's laudable deed, sent stormy applause.

Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung warmly embraced the children, but refused to accept the gifts. An old peasant in the audience stood up and said with a trembling voice:

"You General have taken fatherly care of those children. So you should accept the simple gifts as tokens of gratitude from the youngsters...."

There were again a stormy applause and cheers in full approval of old man's words.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, smiling, awaited the applause and cheers to stop. He took up children in his arms and said:

"It is one of the noblest virtues of our Ko-

rean people to love children and respect the aged.... Therefore, receiving this uniform, my thought goes first to the old folks like my grandfather in my native place."

He went on to say:

"I am still young and in a position to work more than anyone else and fight shoulder to shoulder with the guerrillas. How then can I live an easy life, wearing this fine warm uniform?"

The attendants listened to him in deep admiration and affection.

Comrade Commander continued:

"How happy I am if this uniform is given to an old man to wear in cold winter! So, I suggest to offer this gift filled with the best wishes of the children to the oldest man in our guerrilla base."

The attendants were all deeply moved to tears by the benevolent character of the great leader. The women sobbed and children nestled close to Comrade Kim Il Sung, not knowing how to express their affection and respect for him.

Much efforts were made to persuade Comrade Kim Il Sung to accept the padded clothes and arctic boots, but they were transferred after all to the oldest man who in turn pledged himself to carefully handle the precious gifts and redouble his efforts to make for the victory of the guerrillas.

That emotional scene was deeply engraved on the memory of the attendants as an example of the great leader's love for the people, his constant care for the life of children, old folks and popular masses.

The great leader's devoted service encouraged the struggle of the people. And they remained rallied close around him who was leading them to national liberation.



## Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (2)



### Prides of Chongjin, Northern Industrial City

Our train left Unggi and sped along the east coast washed with blue waves. Beautiful scenes flashed past the train windows—thickly wooded beautiful mountains, well-arranged fertile cooperative fields, cosy modern farm houses, and fishing boats coming back, flying the flag of rich catch. The train arrived at Chongjin, the northern industrial city, at midday.

*A shop of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory*



### IRON PRODUCER ASTIR

We went first to see the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a pride of the city.

Tall stalks belching forth white smoke, blast furnaces pouring out molten iron ceaselessly, locomotives shuttling on rails in the yard, and colossal dressed-ore pipeline from the Musan Mine—the works, a metallurgical giant, was pulsating with life, from which we could feel the breath of the fatherland.

“Before liberation, the Japs made only pig iron from iron ore of Musan. But today our works puts out iron and steel including rolled one as a comprehensive modern metallurgical giant,” said the chief engineer of the works.

We saw the newly-built automated giant sintering furnace operating and coke oven 3 vomiting red hot coke before we inspected the blast furnace shop. In front of blast furnace 1 we had a talk with a veteran smelter, Labour Hero Kim Hong Il. He began with: “This was the only blast furnace that produced iron and contributed to the economic construction of the country in the most difficult period after the war, so the fatherly leader called it the ‘only son’ of the country....” And he went on: ... Immediately after liberation, on April 22, 1946, the respected and beloved leader visited the

works in order to solve the problem of iron production for the country.

He looked round the works destroyed by the Japanese imperialists in their flight and said to those accompanying him that if we were to build a rich and strong, independent, sovereign state and live well we should turn out much iron, an absolute must for the country's construction, as soon as possible. And he instructed to rehabilitate the works by our own strength and spoke about the need to develop it into the biggest comprehensive metallurgical base meeting national demand for iron and steel.

Attractive was the mammoth 1,500-cubic metre blast furnace, a monument to the era of the Workers' Party, together with blast furnace 1 and blast furnace 2 rebuilt and enlarged. The mammoth blast furnace automated and remote-controlled was discharging molten iron.

The molten iron ran out into ladles to be carried by locomotives to the giant revolving furnaces. We made for the hot-rolling mill. There the molten iron from the blast furnaces was turned into slabs through the pig iron mixer and revolving furnace and through continuous roughing. The slabs were finally

rolled into steel plates by the universal rolling mill.

The grand and pleasant spectacle brought back to our minds the noble image of the great leader who had visited the Nongpo plain immediately after liberation to pick out the site for the present comprehensive metallurgical giant and teach how to develop it and given wise guidance.

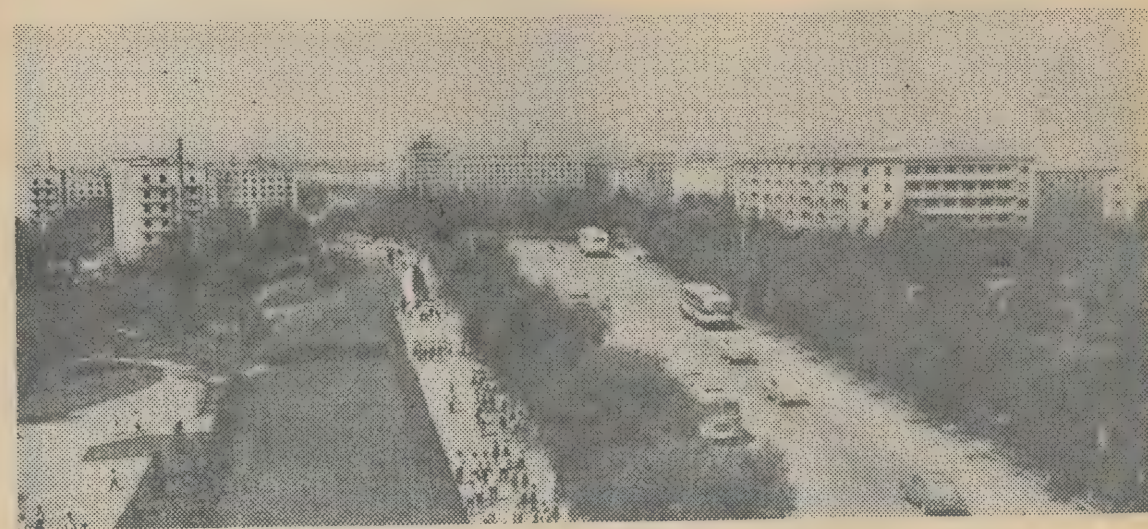
### AT AIR-CLEAN FACTORY

The next morning we visited the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory, a big staple fibre producer in this region. We were impressed especially by thick trees in the factory. There were many tall poplars standing in pleasing harmony with pine-nuts and firs, and the factory was beautifully fringed with plums and cherries, adding to its beauty.

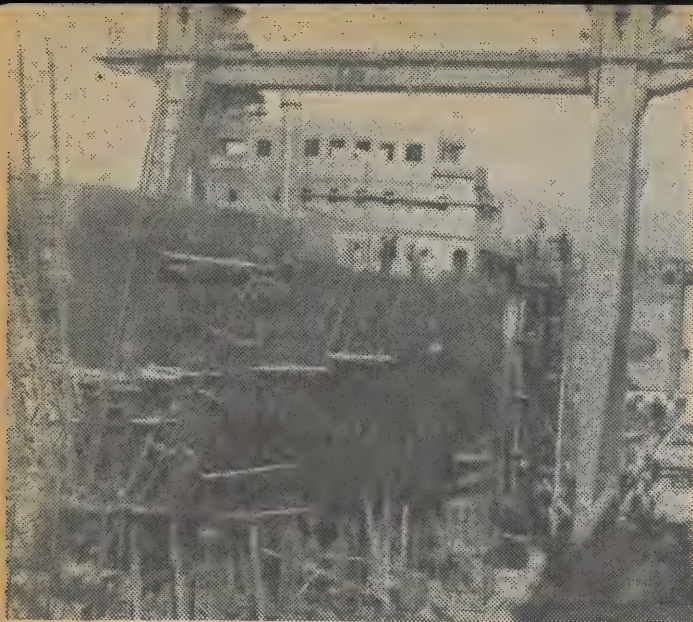
A path lined with outdoor lamps led through the grove to a small lake. Lads and lasses were seen enjoying their break, chatting and chuckling on the benches around the lake.

“It is just like a park,” we said to the

### Part of Chongjin







*The Chongjin shipyard building a large cargo ship*

guide. "Oh, yes. This is one of our prides," he replied.

He said there was not a single tree in the factory before liberation and it was full of only harmful gas, so it was like a jail. And he told us how it turned into a parkish one today.

The acid-bath shop was as clean as the parkish compound. The whole shop looked like a sort of exhibition hall, the floor tiled white all over and big or small tanks painted green, pink, sky-blue and so on.

The spinning shop was as much impressive as the acid-bath shop. In former days workers wore masks and goggles. But today young spinning girls work in clean work clothes. Their work place freed from harmful labour for good was a beautiful picture. Our guide remarked, "I bet you it's a radical change. Before liberation thick steam and poisonous gas were so suffocating that they could hardly work." And he spoke about how they carried out the fatherly leader's teaching to modernize all production processes. He recollected with deep emotion an unforgettable day when the fatherly leader visited the factory in June 1968.

...That day, looking round the spinning shop, the great leader stopped for a long while in front of spinning machine 1 in the third row. He looked carefully at a harmful

gas-sealing window and then stooped to smell gas.

A few minutes went by, but all around him were at a loss what to do, choked with emotion.

He stated that the spinning shop still smelt of gas and instructed to provide all machines with sealing windows to keep the shop safe from harmful gas.

He also suggested to heighten stalks, reducing their number, and ventilate the shop better.

Later on, he, sending three-revolution team members to the factory, told them to further modernize the factory and completely eliminate harmful labour from it.

At the Meeting of Active Industrial Workers held in Pyongyang, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said with great satisfaction: "... the harmful working conditions were removed by modernizing all the health-hazardous processes at the factory." And he sent his congratulations to its workers.

Under the profound care of the great leader, today verdant trees tremble in the breeze in the factory compound, bright smiles play on the spinners' lips, the modern and automatic machines busily hum and work is easier yet more productive than ever.

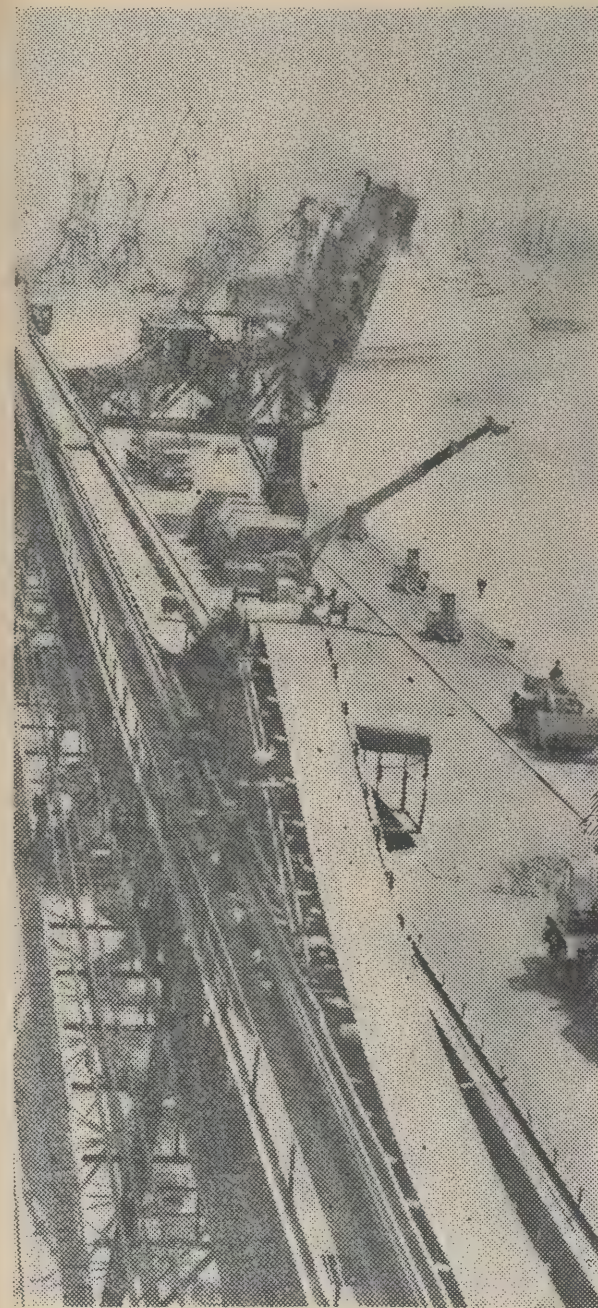
### SHOULDERING MORROW OF THE MARITIME COUNTRY

"The shipyard is over there, on the promontory shaped like an ant," an old man kindly showed us the way to the Chongjin shipyard.

Cranes were busily lifting parts of a ship assembled on the ground. Welding sparks were flying about the fore of the ship under construction.

"Previously our shipyard could build only wooden boats or small ironclad boats. But it builds big ocean-going cargo boats today for developing our marine transport and foreign trade..." said a man of this shipyard and led us to the dock. There they were assembling another big cargo ship.

He went on, "In recent years our assembling speed has increased nearly three or four times. The question depends, after all, on how we conduct the speed campaign, believing in our own strength...." And he



*The modernized Chongjin port*

pointed to the sideway launching platform they had constructed to build many more ships in a short time. It was a spectacle in our eyes. According to him, its construction was the most difficult task. But they completed its blueprint in a short time with their own strength and technique, paving the way to a radical turn in the shipbuilding.

They developed their work in a bold and big way and built 3,750-ton trawlers and 5,000-ton cold-storage boats in succession. They built and launched many of such boats during the Six-Year Plan period.

Today this shipyard builds ships of 10,000 tons or above as a powerful producer of large ships.

We went on board the new 14,000-ton cargo boat "Tumangang."

Each cabin was snug and comfortable and service and cultural recreation facilities were very good. I felt a strong desire to voyage aboard it.

When we came back to the wharf a big cargo boat was leaving the Chongjin trade port, hooting long. We looked at it. Our hearts swelled with a pride at the thought that it was carrying steel, machinery, refractory and what not to the foreign countries across the oceans.

\* \* \*

These are not all the prides of Chongjin. The city also boasts of steel works, machine-tool factory, railway factory, coal-mining machine factory and other heavy industry factories and a host of light industry factories.

We went on our journey, feeling the breath of Chongjin, the industrial city which is dashing ahead, at the Chollima speed spurred on by the speed campaign, towards the high peak of the Second Seven-Year Plan under the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Kim Mun Ho





## Local Industry of Paekmu Plateau

Paekam County in Ryanggang Province lies on the Paekmu plateau called the "roof" of our country.

The county is surrounded by mountain peaks more than 2,000 metres high which are as precipitous as walls.

The greater part of the county is over 1,200 metres above the sea.

From old times Paekam had been known as a sky-kissing, high and cold, remote mountainous area unfit for human habitation.

But under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung there have appeared comfortable modern dwellings, educational, cultural and public health institutions, big and small factories, trade and welfare-service establishments

and it is as good to live in as plain areas.

Local industry has made notable progress.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"It is a very reasonable and correct policy to develop local industry close to the source of raw materials and directly linked with consumer areas."**

The great leader taught that people in mountainous areas must mass-produce daily necessities and foodstuffs from natural raw materials in mountains.

Paekam County has good natural conditions for the development of local industry.

Some 90 per cent of the county is mountains, which offer rich timber resources such

as larch, various firs, pine-nut, white birch, linden, etc. The county abounds in blueberries and other wild fruits, wild vegetables, oil-bearing and medicinal plants and wild animals.

Potato, barley and hemp grow well in the vast highland and the lowland spreading along valleys through which the Sodusu River flows.

There are 22 local industry factories in Paekam County. They make over 300 kinds of daily necessities and foodstuffs from raw materials in mountains and agricultural by-products and meet the needs of the county population and send their products to other places.

With the powerful support of the central industry the production processes and techni-

cal equipment of the county's local industry have been steadily modernized.

There is a seasoning factory in the Paekam workers' settlement far away from the county seat.

This factory produces seasoning, liquid taffy, soysauce, jelly, cider, beer and other foodstuffs from raw materials found there more than 90 per cent of which are agricultural by-products.

The production processes of this modern factory are all mechanized or semi-automated.

All production processes of liquid taffy, beginning with raw-material feeding, are semi-automated.

Its products are supplied to farms and communities of coal and ore miners and lumberjacks in the county.

Fur goods are the county's special products.

The Paekam Fur Factory produces over 40 kinds of fur goods including winter caps, gloves and children's overcoats of skin and fur of domestic animals and otter, weasel, hare and other wild animals. Its winter caps and leather gloves are exported in quantities to foreign markets.

Woodenwares account for more than 50 per cent of the county's output of local industry.

There are eight woodenware factories in the county seat and lumberjacks' communities.

They have worked hard to increase the assortment of their products and improve their quality. They make more than 90 kinds of goods including chests of clothes and overquits, cupboards and other furniture, sports goods, musical instruments and children's



*Workers of the Paekam Furniture Factory are boosting their production*

playthings.

School thing, chemical, paper and other factories in the county mass-produce a great variety of goods.

With increasing production the output value of a worker in the county's local industry in 1978 grew 5.4 times as against 1968.

The county created thousands of hectares of raw-material bases for local industry factories such as timber forests, oil-bearing tree forests and bracken fields.

Under the concern of the fatherly leader the workers and technicians of our country in the field of local industry observe June 7 every year as the day of local industry.

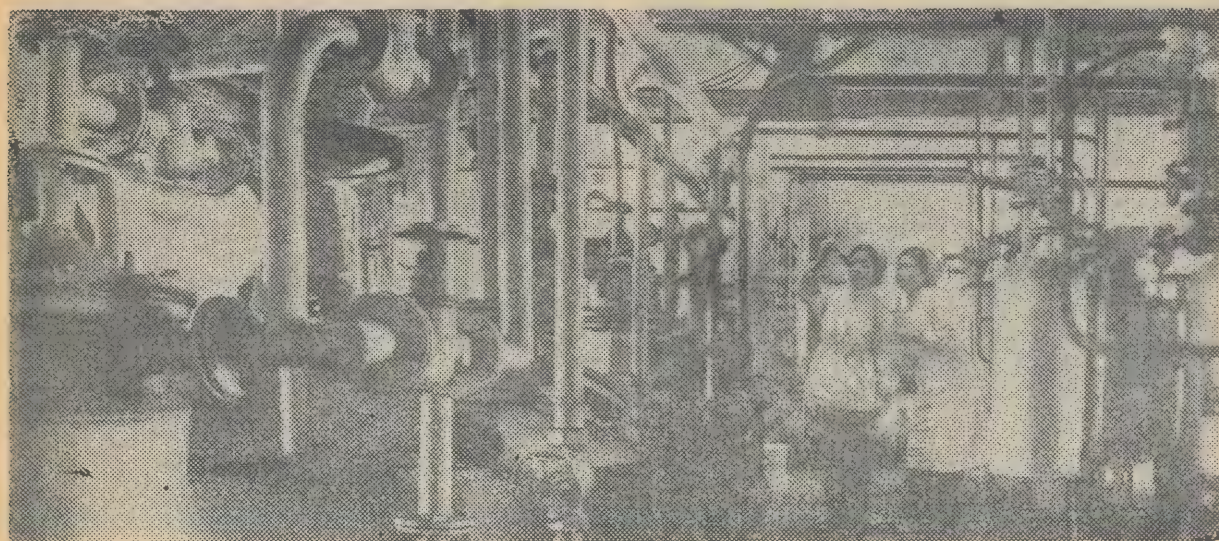
Every year the exhibition of local industrial goods in honour of the day is held in Pyongyang for 15 days.

This county's special products—fur goods, furniture, grass goods, blueberry wine and jelly, seasoning and foodstuffs made from potato starch—displayed at the exhibition are spoken highly of by the spectators.

As you have seen above, our local industry plays a big part in our light industrial production and constitutes a strong base of our independent national economy.

The rapidly developing local industry in this county graphically demonstrates the superiority and great vitality of the great leader's wise policy of developing the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industries simultaneously in the production of consumer goods.

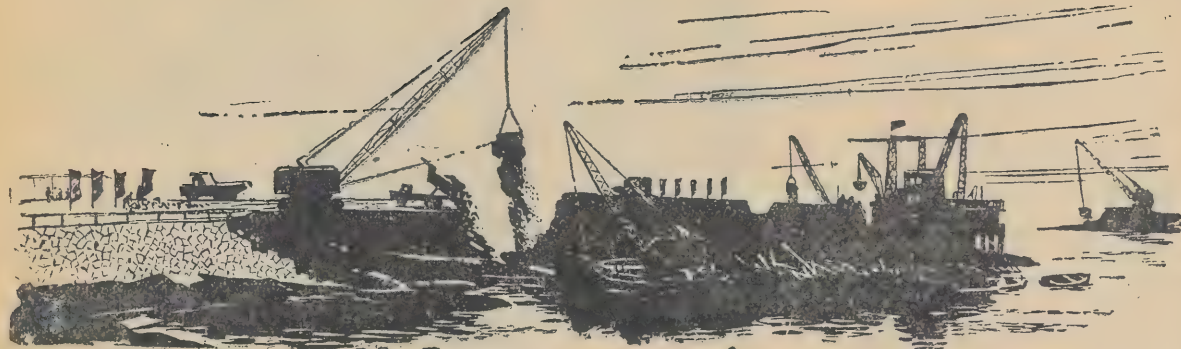
Kwon Sang Min



*Part of the Paekam Seasoning Factory*



## Tideland Reclaimers



Our West Sea is shallow, the tide ebbs and flows with violent oscillations in water level, many large and small rivers flow into it, and vast tidelands stretch along the coast.

The reclaimable tidelands cover 700,000 hectares or so.

These long-uncultivated lands are now turning into fertile lands yielding rich crops every year in this era of the Workers' Party guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Workers of the Tideland Reclamation Station of North Pyongan Province honoured with "Kim Il Sung Order" are also taking part in this proud nature-remaking work.

### Beginning with Construction of Silk Island

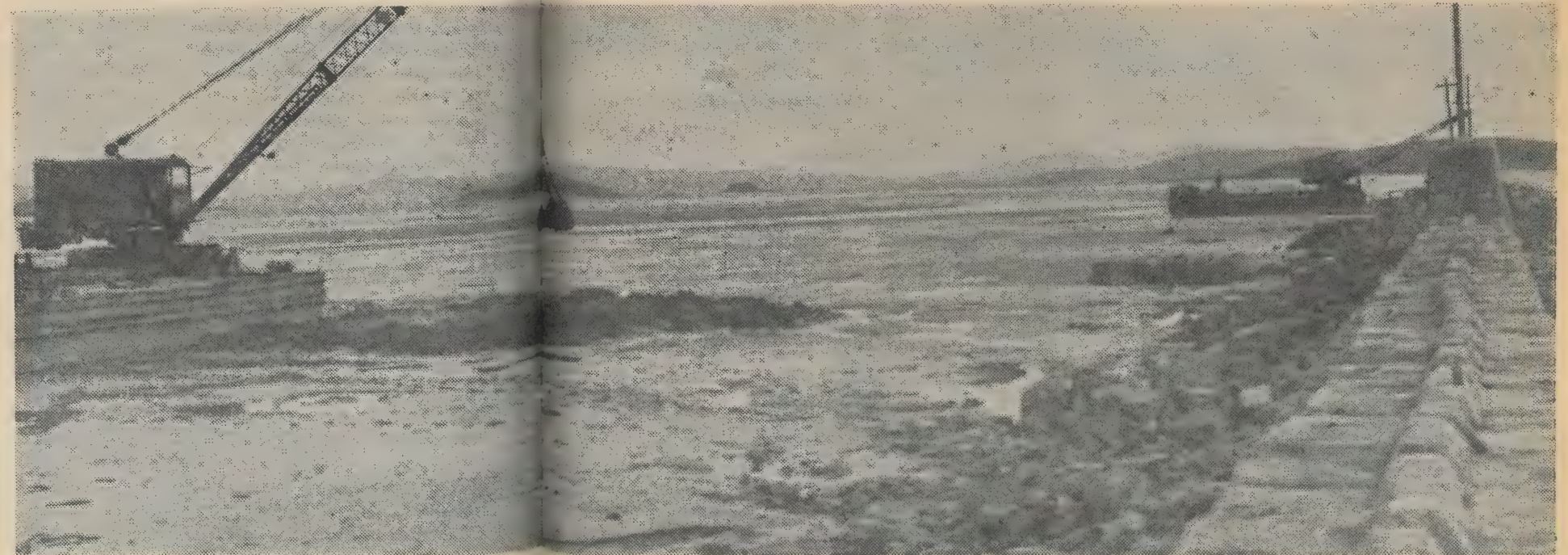
One day in October 1958, a few passenger boats were leaving a pier on the side of the Amnok-gang River, in Sinuiju, the capital of North Pyongan Province. Coloured streamers and confetti were flying over the boats. There were in the boats lads and lasses in their twenties who were waving flowers in answer to hearty send-off.

They all had on their chests badges of "youth shock brigader." They were the first

batch of Sindo tideland reclaimers.

The Sindo island at the mouth of the Amnok-gang River was surrounded by thousands of hectares of tideland. But it was visited only by wild geese in their migratory season and birds haunted the reeds in it stunted by salt water. As soon as the youth shock brigaders arrived, they started their work. Thus a grand nature-remaking work began in the tideland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:



"Tideland reclamation should also be undertaken on a large scale to obtain new land."

He said the tideland reclamation was a glorious undertaking for the generations to come, and entrusted our young constructors with the honourable task.

It was just after our country had basically completed postwar rehabilitation and construction and started to lay the foundations of socialism. So the economic situation was still difficult and our country was not yet in a position to produce enough material and technical means for the grand nature-remaking project.

But the young shock brigaders were full of a firm resolution to faithfully carry out as soon as possible the great leader's far-sighted plan of tideland reclamation to obtain new lands.

At first they built the breakwater metre by metre, carrying earth by hand barrow or on

their back.

Later powerful modern machines arrived to their help and they built in a few years the 100-odd km breakwater around the Sindo island and obtained over 5,000 hectares of new land.

Today this reclaimed tideland yields several ten thousand tons of high-quality reed every year, which is processed into fibre at the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory and woven into fabrics at the textile mill. This is why the island is called the silk island today.

### With Bright Prospect

These young men, the first batch of tideland reclaimers, have become nuclei of the provincial tideland reclamation station, man-

*A vast tract of tideland is reclaimed*



agement and technical personnel or scientists of the station, machine operators, or Labour Heroes today, over 20 years after.

Particularly to be noted are heroic deeds of the Labour Hero Hong Un Sik-led excavator company, the crew of dredger 4 and other machine operators in the tideland reclamation.

The building of the last part of the breakwater was most difficult and success in the project depended on it.

In some places they had to build breakwater 100 to 200 metres or one kilometre long where water is 10 to 20 metres deep. Such work always entailed unexpected hitch. Every moment counted. A moment's delay might produce a serious consequence; what they had built for months might come down by a high tide or 5-ton concrete blocks might be carried away by the tide like dry leaves.

The hero-machine operators carry out their revolutionary tasks thoroughly and unconditionally, seeing their hope in the beautiful morrow of the country. They have readily undertaken such difficult tasks so far at more than 30 places.

Thanks to efforts of those unknown heroes the vast silk island appeared and the solitary island Sodasa was linked with the mainland, offering 1,000 hectares of a fish run alive with mullet, eel and carp. Besides, 1,400 hectares, 2,000 hectares and 4,000 hectares of

tidelands were brought under rice cultivation.

Whenever he went to North Pyongan Province for on-the-spot guidance, the great leader visited the tideland reclaimers doing a great deal of work to encourage them. He told them to be brave and bold, display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fight phoenix-like and showed fatherly concern for them.

He saw that excavators, trucks and other high-efficient machines were sent first to the tideland reclaimers.

Today, the station has many 1,000-2,000 hp dredgers, scores of engine boats, giant excavators, bulldozers, heavy-duty trucks, belt conveyers and other modern machines and means.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan, 100,000 hectares of tideland will be reclaimed in our country.

The constructors of this station are now carrying on a new project to obtain 10,000 hectares of new land around the Taegye island.

They are building the breakwater, combating with the tide, in rain or snow, only for the welfare of people and the morrow of the country, not wanting honour, pay or fame.

Our fatherland is enlarged every day by such trustworthy people.

Kwon O Su



## June 1 International Children's Day

On June 1 every year Pyongyang children have various interesting games.

Games of kindergarten children show their happy life under the grateful law on nursing and educating children instituted by the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Our children also play friendship matches with foreign children.



Our and foreign children at a tug of war with friendly feeling



A scene from the mass gymnastic display "We're Happy"

Fish-hooking



Cheering is enthusiastic



A ball game



# Cheerful Camping

— A Visit to the Mangyongdae Juvenile Corps Camp —

The respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung picked out the site for the camp and cared to erect modern camp buildings, and provided all conditions for camping including boating.

As a result, today Juvenile Corps members in the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang harden their bodies and widen their knowledge, spending pleasant days here.

Clad in mountain-climbers' dresses and caps and carrying picks in their hands and knapsacks full of things to eat on their backs, some groups go up mountains, singing merrily. Other groups in beautiful sports uniform play volleyball, basketball and table-tennis.

Girls go from mountain to mountain to gather plants or catch insects for specimens.

Some Juvenile Corps members in swimming dress jump into the water.

The songs of happiness sung by Juvenile Corps members in pleasure boats spread far and wide from the Sunhwa Stream.

Juvenile Corps members seeing the beautiful scenery of the fatherland from a pavilion in the camp



Part of joyful camping life





1. Joy of little mountaineers on a mountain top
2. Juvenile Corps members carry on artistic activities also at the camp
3. Juvenile Corps members harden their bodies and minds through mountain climbing



3





Little botanists



## Faithful Men

— Story about Men of the Paekdusan Weather Station —

Mt. Paekdu-san is the highest of the mountains in our country. There is a small cosy building on the mountainside, a place over 2,000 metres above the sea, scores of *ri* away from the Sinmusong lumberjacks' settlement known as a sky-kissing village at the northern tip of our country. This is the Paekdusan Weather Station.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"All your learning and energy should be devoted to the successful fulfilment of your glorious revolutionary tasks."**

The men of the station are devoting their all to the fulfilment of their revolutionary task given by the fatherland, rain or snow or whether people recognize them or not, in the highland where even grasses and trees hardly grow and birds refuse to nest. Indeed, they are faithful weather men and patriots.

### Our Work Place—Mt. Paekdu-san

Fifteen years ago there was no weather station in Mt. Paekdu-san. So the weather forecast was made by the results of observations offered by weather stations in the neighbourhood and it could not give much help to the life of people and economic development in the Paekdusan area, the highest place in our country.

Providing on-the-spot guidance to Ryang-

gang Province, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an earnest instruction on doing well meteorological observations in the Paekdusan area.

"We must go as quickly as possible to work in Mt. Paekdu-san!"

This was the unanimous decision of the weather men in Hyesan, the provincial capital, when the great leader's instruction was conveyed to them.

They wanted to live a worthwhile life for the country and the people and left for Mt. Paekdu-san without delay where the weather was changeable and their working conditions were bad.

As soon as they arrived there, they built a cosy weather station on the mountainside over 2,000 metres above the sea and started meteorological observations.

It was autumn. The snow piled higher every day and it was cuttingly cold. Sometimes the whimsical wind drifted piles of snow under the eaves and they took a few hours to remove them. But they never stopped their work.

One day it snowed so heavily from the morning that the telephone line was cut and electric poles fell. Both the building and the chimney came under the snow. In the room oxygen was short and they breathed hard. They were afraid that snowdrifts would keep them from continuing with their work.

The clock on the wall was about to strike midnight. Before the eyes of Kang Hyon Sok floated the faces of the people who would be waiting for the morning radio weather forecast—agricultural workers in the Paekdu Plateau busy with farming preparations to



reap a bumper harvest, lumberjacks combating with nature in the primeval Paekdu forests and school children readying themselves to go to school.

"Comrades, let's tunnel through the snow," he cried out, jumping up, and went towards the door. Song Pyong Gu and Chang Dong Rim followed him.

A tunnel was made and they reported the results of their meteorological observations without delay.

Thus, they faithfully carried out their duty every day, under all weathers.

## At Changgun Peak

Shortly after they came to work in Mt. Paekdu-san, they found the capricious weather there. Suddenly big clouds gathered and it rained; and it fogged quite often. So it was more rainy and foggy than any other parts.

They started to fathom the cause of the strange weather.

One day the weather was especially changeable.

Suddenly the dark clouds blotting out the sky from the morning perfectly cleared and the blazing sun beat down on their heads. There was not a single breath of wind in the air.

Then snow-white clouds appeared over the Changgun Peak which came from they did not know where. Strange enough, the clouds grew bigger and thicker every moment.

Some of them left for the Changgun Peak with observation apparatuses.

The peak was a few kilometres away from their station and the path was very rough and steep. They quickened their pace to reach the peak before the clouds cleared. They were

drenched through and through with sweats.

A young newcomer could not understand why they did so and said without thought: "How can we observe every change of the weather? The clouds may disappear before we arrive there...." Ryu Yong Sik said in a serious voice: "Of course, even when we fail to observe one or two climatic phenomena we cannot make great mistakes. And nobody may know about this. But we must remember that we cannot be said weather men without clarifying the cause of strange climatic phenomena."

From his words the newcomer learned that weather men should do their work consciously and responsibly draw every line and give every dot on the climatic map and he felt the prick of conscience.

At last they established that the mysterious clouds of the Changgun Peak form as the vapour of Lake Chonji is sent by the strong wind from Talmun of the lake to the cliff of the peak overhanging the lake and goes up into the sky with the cold air.

This served them as a valuable material for the scientific elucidation of the weather in the Paekdusan area.

With such a high consciousness of their work, they also carried out the survey of Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san and found out many secrets of the lake.

Fifteen years have passed since they started to work on Mt. Paekdu-san.

During these long years, they have faithfully carried out with a perfectly pure heart their glorious revolutionary task given by the fatherland in the highest mountain area in our country, finding the worth of their life in doing so.

Today the faithful weather men are doing their utmost in Mt. Paekdu-san for their country and people.

Li Kang Sik

## The Best Things to Children



The most progressive and popular programme of children's upbringing worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been put into effect successfully in our country and all children are growing under the state and public care with nothing more to envy in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In our society the child is king of the country. We spare nothing for them."**

These words reflect the noble love and warm care of the fatherly leader who values most the children as the future of the country, and is eager to give them the best.

One day in December 1945, a few months

after national liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule the great leader called in a woman official.

He kindly asked about her work and life and told her that nurseries and kindergartens were to be built immediately in order to bring up healthily the children, the treasure of the country, and to help women work without any worry.

Just four months had passed after liberation, so everything was in short supply and every penny counted. Yet the great leader had anything needed in the construction of nurseries and kindergartens supplied preferentially.

Thus from the following year nurseries and



*Part of the modern nursery at the Chollima Pyongyang Silk Mill built under the tender care of the fatherly leader*





*Children eat between meals*

kindergartens were available in this land for sons and daughters of the workers and farmers.

In the summer of 1946, the fatherly leader visited a nursery in Pyongyang to see how the children were nursed. It was the Pyongyang March 8 Nursery named by him.

He asked them in detail—how many children were there, if there was not a sick one, and whether they all had good appetite, and so on.

Reported from the nursery master on its daily routine, he went into a room. He caressed the heads of children lying in quilts smiling with dimples on their cheeks, and praised that the room was furnished well, and gave them concrete instructions as to how the nursery should be run.

After looking around the nursery he descended stairs to come outside, when suddenly his face clouded.

On the yard he was silent for a while and turned to the officials. He said concernedly that the children might fall on the stairs and hurt themselves and advised them to bring the carpets from buildings of the Party Central Committee to lay them on the stairs.

Late in January 1962, the great leader

gave on-the-spot guidance at the Pyongyang Silk Mill.

He planned to build a factory afresh in order to improve the women's working condition modernly and provide them with adequate recreation. When he asked the mill's

*The plaything counter gladdens children*



officials what they would do with old factory and office buildings, one of them replied that they would use the factory building as a nursery and the office rooms as a kindergarten, thinking the buildings were still serviceable and they should be effectively used.

But the respected and beloved leader, his face anxious, again asked, "You mean a nursery?" Then he said in a serious tone that it would be better to erect new buildings for babies and kindergarteners, sparing no money for their sake.

Because of the loving care of the great leader who gives the best to the children, well-appointed nurseries and kindergartens and magnificent children's palaces and factories making toys, infant confectionary and children's clothing have been built across the country.

The fatherly leader who is unsparing to feed children well and bring them up stoutly, is also giving deep concern to their education.

In order to train the younger generation as new, Juche-type men he arranged the conference of nursery school and kindergarten teachers and worked out the most progressive programme for children's education based on the principle of socialist pedagogy and instructed in detail about the methods and contents of their education.

Though busy with guiding the revolution and construction, he arranged model lectures for kindergarten children's mental education, and at times he spared no pains to evaluate their drawing. In this way he has directed much concern to training them as successors to our revolution.



*Children's clothing factories are to be found everywhere in our country*

Surrounded by such profound love of the fatherly leader our children learn over 3,000 words before they finish kindergartens: they are trained to write Korean alphabet and their names and do counting within the figures of ten.

We can tell endless stories about the fatherly leader's unbounded care and favour given up to date since liberation when the situation of the country was extremely difficult.

Under the warm love of the fatherly leader our children are growing stoutly as lovely flowers for the revolution, envying nothing in the world.



## The Honour of Rearing Children, Future of the Country

### PARTICIPANTS:

**Song Jong Sun**, Director of Nursery Guidance Department, Public Health Ministry

**Kim Yong Suk**, Director of the September 15 Week Nursery in Pyongyang

**Kang Yong Gil**, Director of the Child-

ren's Goods Department Store in Pyongyang

**Kim Sun Hui**, Worker of the Pyongyang Textile Combine

Our Magazine's Journalist



Kim Sun Hui

**Journalist:** I am very glad to see you who are rearing children, heirs to our revolution, in our boundlessly grateful country where the popular children-nursing programme has come true on a full scale.

The law on nursing and educating children instituted by the fatherly leader was published in 1976, three years ago.

We were so greatly excited with joy that it seems only yesterday. (All agree.) I would like to hear first the story of the time.

**Kim Sun Hui:** As we all know, the Sixth Ses-

sion of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly discussed the item "On Further Strengthening and Developing the Advanced System of Nursing and Educating Children Established in Our Country" and adopted a new law on nursing and educating children.

It marked a milestone in our children's life.

All our working women expressed their boundless thanks to the great leader who cherishes children as the "king" of the country, rears them with fatherly affection, spares nothing for them and brings a bright future to them.



Kang Yong Gil

**Kang Yong Gil:** It was quite natural. Ours was the first country in the world to adopt the law on nursing and educating children and our women the first in the world to enjoy the benefit of such a law.

**Kim Sun Hui:** I have a six-month old and a three-year old and a kindergartener.

As the state takes care of them all, I can go to work without a single day's absence, free



Kim Yong Suk

from worry about them.

Our present happiness brings back the memories of the years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule when our women lived in misery.

Children were the cause of women's dismissal. So mothers had to go to earn their living with breaking hearts, leaving their little ones alone in empty houses. Children were a misery to women.

But today we mothers are living a worthy life as blessed women who rear children under warm state care, as proud women revolutionaries who take part in socio-political life with no worry about the upbringing of children.

**Kang Yong Gil:** You are right. Our grand and graceful children's goods department store is more than enough to show the great leader's love and solicitude for our children. It stands at the best place in the capital, at the foot of Moran Hill, a beautiful hill. It sells

thousands of kinds of goods. Every day it attracts thousands of children and their mothers. Whenever I see children delighted with goods carrying the fatherly leader's love, I feel very happy.

Children's goods are the best and cheapest of all commodities in our country.

The prices of children's goods including clothes and footwear are lower than their production cost and reduced systematically. They were cut by a big margin in 1964 and 1966. In 1971 the prices of over 6,000 kinds of children's goods were reduced by an average of 38.7 per cent.

In our country nothing is spared for children and the best things go to them.

Selling goods, I feel the great love of the fatherly leader who strives to better feed and clothe our children.

He saw that we set up children's food factories throughout the country, erected children's clothes factories in all provinces, cities and counties and built children's footwear factories in different places to richly stock our shops with children's goods.

His great love and favour for children always inspires me with a desire to work harder for the country.

**Song Jong Sun:** His love and solicitude for children is boundless indeed.



Song Jong Sun.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "As we always say, children are the future of our country and successors to our revolution. Rearing and educating the children, our future generation, well can be said a very important issue which concerns the future of the revolution."

The great leader attaches great importance to the nursing and educating of children and spares nothing for them.

**Kim Yong Suk:** We, workers who take care of children, are better aware of this than anyone else. Our nursery has a scientific and regular food supply system based on a scientific calculation of the growth of children and is richly provided with playthings, teaching aids, medicines and nursing facilities. His concern for our nursery is great indeed.

**Song Jong Sun:** Certainly.

Our country boasts of more than 60,000 modern nurseries and kindergartens where all preschool-age children are brought up and educated under state and public care. Nurseries and kindergartens are to be found everywhere there are children—town and country, plain and mountain areas.

**Kim Yong Suk:** All nurseries and kindergartens in our country from the September 15 Week Nursery with a floor space of over 12,000 square metres in the central part of the capital city of Pyongyang to a comfortable kindergarten in a lumberjacks' settlement hidden deep among mountains are provided with all conditions and modern facilities for the nursing and education of children.

Our country, where the Juche-based law on nursing and educating children as enacted by the great leader is fully in force, is the world's first country where parents don't pay nursing expenses.

**Song Jong Sun:** In our country the nursing, education and medical care of children at nurseries and kindergartens are all free and highly-nutritious food is supplied free to all children under a well-regulated supply system established from the capital to localities.

Free supply of food, free nursing and education and free medical service show that the nursing and education in our country is at a very high level.

**Kim Yong Suk:** Yes, of course. In our country the Juche-based children-nursing programme has achieved a brilliant reality, with the result that 3,500,000 preschool-age children are all growing up healthily in nurseries and kindergartens, envying nothing in the world. Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Solidarity Committee expressed his impressions of our nursery in this way: "In the course of inspection, I kept back tears with difficulty. The happy children in Korea caused me to think of miserable children in capitalist society. The children here in Korea are literally as happy and well as the king. It is due to the wise guidance of the brilliant leader Marshal Kim Il Sung that children are growing up well under state care. I could see the bright future of Juche Korea in the children of Korea with smiles and songs on their lips."

Whenever foreigners say this, I feel a great pride of being a children-nursing worker of Juche Korea.

I will do my best to rear and educate better our children, prizing the great honour and happiness.

**Journalist:** Thank you for your good talks.

I firmly believe that you will gain fresh success in your work to nurse and educate heirs to our revolution infinitely faithful to the great leader.



Meetings of active Juvenile Corps members are held regularly

## Account of Visit

# Dependable Reserve of the Revolution

*On June 6 this year millions of our children solemnly greet their auspicious red-letter day, the birthday of the Korean Juvenile Corps, their revolutionary mass organization created by their respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung.*

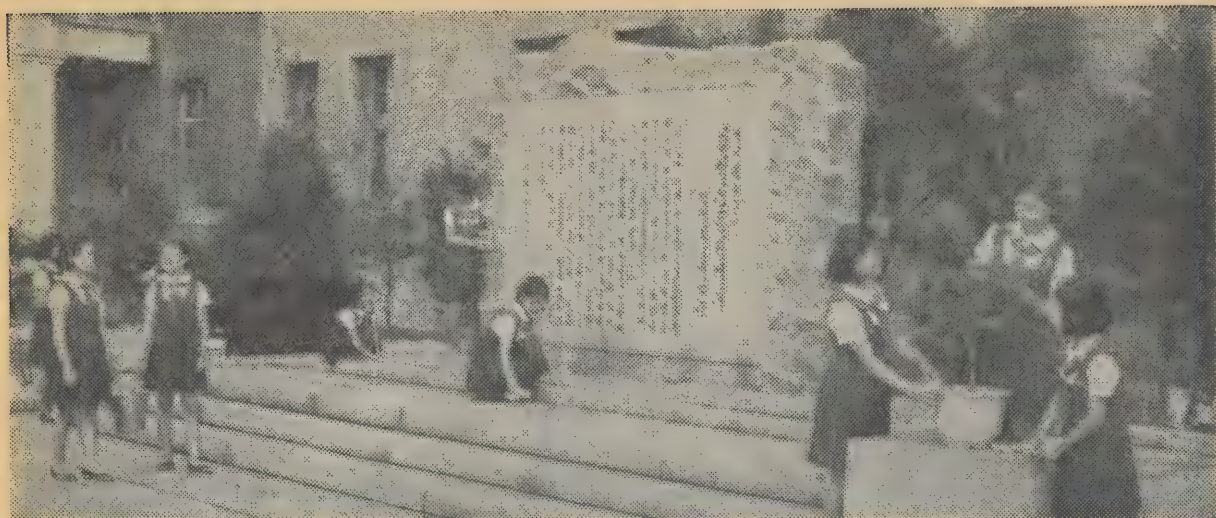
*On this occasion our people feel very glad, seeing the bright future of their country in the faces of our Juvenile Corps members full of happiness.*

*The respected and beloved leader of our people, Marshal Kim Il Sung, said:*

"Juvenile Corps members must become young communist Juche-type revolutionaries prepared intellectually, morally and physically. This is the call of our Party and the fighting task of the Juvenile Corps members at present. Bearing this call of the Party deep in mind, the Juvenile Corps members must strive to become young communist Juche-type revolutionaries equipped with idea, knowledge and strong physique."

*On the eve of the birthday of the Juvenile Corps I visited the Chongju Girls' Senior*





Juvenile Corps members keep well the monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader



Middle School in Chongju County, North Pyongan Province. From this school too I could see our Juvenile Corps members (primary school children and senior middle school pupils up to third formers) preparing themselves as the dependable reserve of the revolution equipped with knowledge, virtue and strong physique as taught by the respected and beloved leader.

The attractive school with orchard-planted low hills at the back was gay from early morning.

In the morning red-tied Juvenile Corps members came to the school, their faces

Knowledge acquired in classroom becomes practical in the reality

Knowledge contests are held quite often



bright with smiles. Forms were seen coming into the playground in lines, singing.

They exchanged their greeting to each other, a hand raised above the head.

Soon the wide playground was full of laughters and songs of Juvenile Corps members.

The bell sounded their lesson. Dead silence reigned all over the playground and classrooms rang with reading sound.

The principal Li Sang Don guided me to the study hall of Marshal Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities. There 2A form was studying the revolutionary activities of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Pupils were listening with strained ears to their teacher speaking about the glorious childhood and youth of the great leader. I could see in their bright eyes their firm resolution to become revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung forever.

According to the principal, after school, in the hall pupils have study meetings to learn from the great leader or share their impressions of the "Reminiscences of Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare" under their teachers' guidance.

The study hall plays an important role in rearing the pupils into Juche-type revolution-



In chemistry lab

These pupils are all top honour pupils







aries closely equipped with the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader.

From the study hall we made for classrooms. In every classroom I could see lovely figures of Juvenile Corps members putting their heart into study, bearing in mind the teaching of the fatherly Marshal that study is the first and foremost task of the Juvenile Corps members.

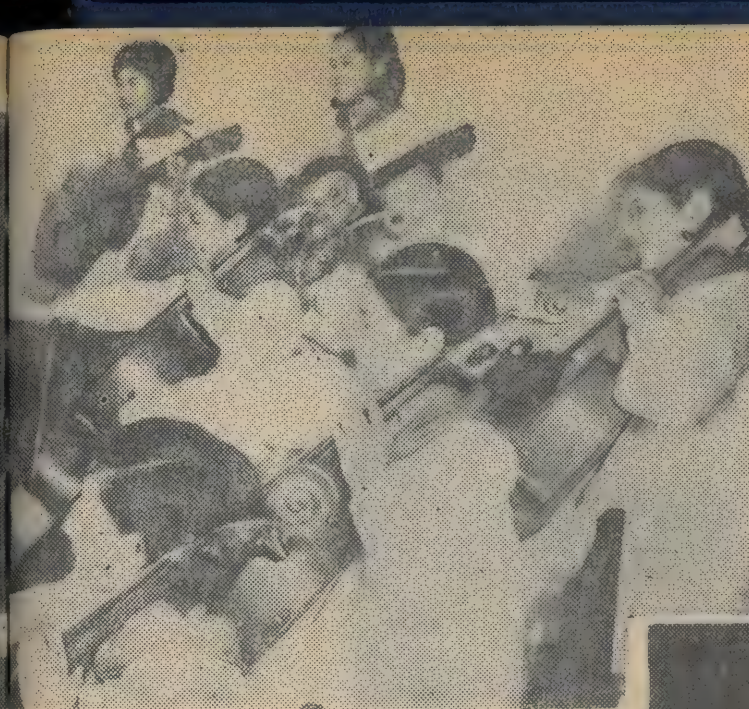
During a recess I met Song Hye Jong of

2F form—a form of top honour pupils—who said: “The fatherly Marshal taught us that we must understand in the same day what we are taught every day. Bearing this teaching in mind, we work hard both in school and at home. We take an active part in gatherings for telling stories about science, composition and knowledge contests and meetings for sharing impression of books to widen knowledge acquired in classrooms. We are also conducting the movement for reading over 10,000 pages of books a year.”

All pupils, she went on, are acquiring practical knowledge in study groups of Korean language, physics, chemistry, or biology they

Juvenile Corps members help railwaymen well in their work

Interesting book-reading



Future instrumentalists



like.

According to plans pupils visit factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and scenic and historic spots to deepen their book-obtained knowledge.

In the course, the number of top honour pupils has increased and there are many classes of top honour pupils.

Upholding the teaching of the fatherly Marshal that strong bodies of Juvenile Corps members are the treasure for the country, pupils energetically carry on various sports activities after school and have morning exercises and running every day. During lesson in physical culture and after school they do

Running is regularly done







Pupils of senior class help their sisters in their study

various kinds of physical training including exercises to grow taller in the playground and sports hall with fine sports apparatuses and facilities. The school often arranges mountaineering. In the course, the pupils strengthen their bodies and acquire more than one kind of sports technique.

The school also organizes amateur art group activities briskly and makes Juvenile Corps members all sing and dance well.

Pupils of this school, like all other Juvenile Corps members in the country, are training themselves as able public-political activists through various socio-political activities and the good-conduct movement.

Under the guidance of the school Juvenile Corps organization Juvenile Corps members organize themselves into mobile art propaganda team and Party-policy propaganda team and go to factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and residential districts in the county to encourage their parents to good results in their labour. The Juvenile Corps members of this school including those of 3B form honoured with the title of "Double Model Branch" of the Juvenile Corps show the

Juvenile Corps members in the country a good example in helping the railway by planting flowers on the sides of railroads and assisting the crews of electric locomotives. They also help the country in socialist construction through their activities in "hygienic guards", "greening guards" and "oil-bearing tree planting guards".

The Juvenile Corps members of this school are possessed of beautiful moral qualities.

They respect their teachers and elders, love their friends, are ready to sacrifice themselves for the collective and value and take good care of state and social properties.

Cha Myong Hui of 2G form said that they get together and study, helping each other, after school and that their seniors often come to their assistance.

Thus the Juvenile Corps members of the school nay the Juvenile Corps members of the whole country are growing up as the dependable reserve of the revolution firmly equipped with the revolutionary idea of the fatherly Marshal and with rich knowledge and strong physique.

Li Yong Ha



Korea As I Saw

## Education of Children

Ishikawa Motohei  
Chief of General Affairs Section of Teachers'  
Union of Okinawa Prefecture of Japan

### They Have Doctors, Too

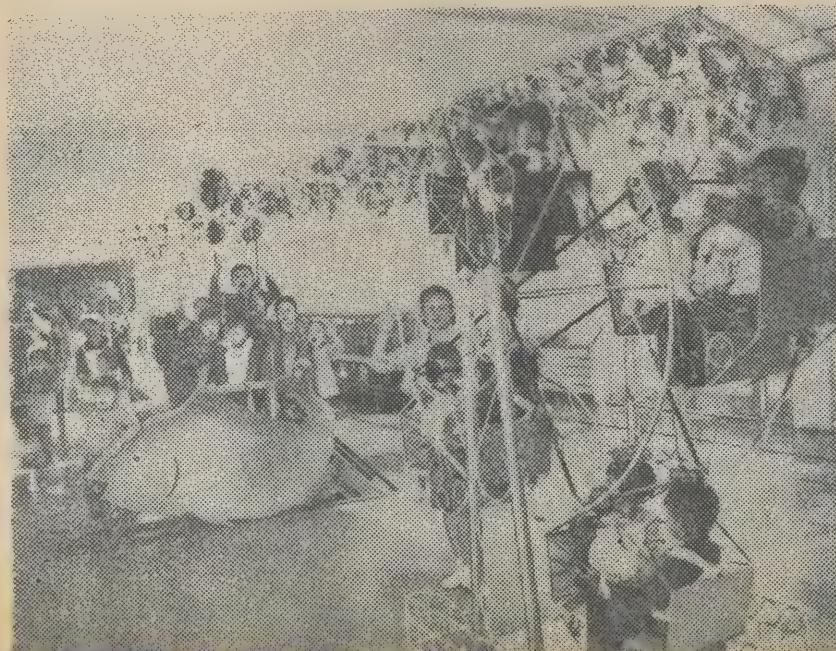
In Korea, wherever you go, in any city or village or even in a remote mountainous place, you can find a nursery and kindergarten. There are so many of them that we can say "Where there are three women and three children, there is a nursery."

In every *dong* or *ri* and in every workshop where women work there is a nursery. In the capital city of Pyongyang there are more than a thousand day nurseries, in addition to week nurseries. There they care for children from Monday morning to Saturday afternoon. In case a mother goes on a business trip, they look after her child even for a month.

With the Law on the Nursing and Educating of Children enacted, working women or housewives are entitled to send their children to nurseries. Free of charge, of course.



There is a fine indoor playground at each nursery





There, the children go in the nursery clothes and their own clothes are kept in the wardrobes, so there is no need to worry about their clothing.

We inspected a nursery attached to the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery. The latter takes care of some 1,000 children. It occupies an area of 12,000 square metres where there are two five-storeyed buildings and a courtyard turned into an outdoor playground easy to manage. In the buildings there are also playground, small gymnasium, pool, bathrooms and barber's shop. Each room accommodates 8-10 children in charge of a nurse.

A children's doctor is assigned to every nursery and kindergarten. As a hospital with 100 beds is attached to this week nursery, parents leave their children here with a feeling of security.

They say the principles of socialist pedagogy should be applied from nursery. The main content of nursery education is to cultivate rich emotions in the children.

### Progressive School System

The system under which the state and society bring up the children for their parents is based on the scientific research data which prove that it can develop one's skill, talent and individuality from one's childhood by rearing one in a more cultured way and through collective methods, irrespective of one's parents' ability or profession. Japanese pedagogy claims that even under excellent conditions one can be caught in "hospitalism" if love is lacking. However, there is no need to worry. A protracted research has proved that the Korean way of upbringing is highly advantageous for developing their knowledge, morality and physique. As a result, the Law on the Nursing and Educating of Children was enacted, in accordance with which collective education is being carried out at nurseries.

We were strongly impressed that the nurse's relation to the 8-10 children under her care was just like that of parents to their own children.

The four- and five-year-old children who meet the second year in the kindergarten receive compulsory education. This preschool

compulsory education is the first of its kind mankind has ever had. It is not confined to laying the groundwork for school education—such as teaching how to hold pencils, how to have the right posture in writing, the elementals of the written and spoken language, counting; it also constitutes one of the major objectives to foster in them rich emotions and to develop their physical strength and artistic talents and qualities.

### Rotating Movement

Koreans, too, have the saying, "The habit acquired at three persists to eighty." The age of three is an important period in man's mental development. But, in Korea, the infantile education is not aimed at winning the struggle with others as in Japan. On the basis of the scientific data and theory confirmed by prolonged researches, the collective education is given as a state, popular policy. This will focus the world's attention. An outsider, I am not qualified to make any comment on the details of infantile education. But I was amazed, indeed, to see four- or five-year-old children sing songs keeping time with music and a four-year-old girl play even callisthenics in a brief art performance to welcome our delegation. I was struck in wonder when she skilfully did the elementary movements, including rotations on hands. The nursery showed me many of the future "artistic elite".

"Thanks to the solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we are living without any worry. Some of our children have their grandfathers or grandmothers in the south. When they ask me about their grandfathers or grandmothers, my heart is torn." The headmistress of the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery said this through tears, manifesting her burning desire for the country's reunification.

When we said *annyeonghi gesipsio* (good-bye), the children who had welcomed us shouting *annyeonghaseyo* (how do you do) ran up to us and stretched out their hands. I held many tiny hands and hugged the little ones in my two arms.

I still remember the shining eyes of the children who saw us off saying "Good-bye. Come again, please."



Serial

## Outline of Korean History (15)

### Korea in Modern Period

(Late 19th Century—Second Decade of the 20th Century)

#### 2) Korean People's Indomitable Struggle in Defence of Sovereignty

#### ANTI-JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS' STRUGGLE AND PATRIOTIC CULTURAL ENLIGHTENMENT MOVEMENT

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has noted:

"The anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle which lasted nearly 10 years before and after the year of 1910 when the nation was ruined, gave a severe blow to the Japanese robbers."

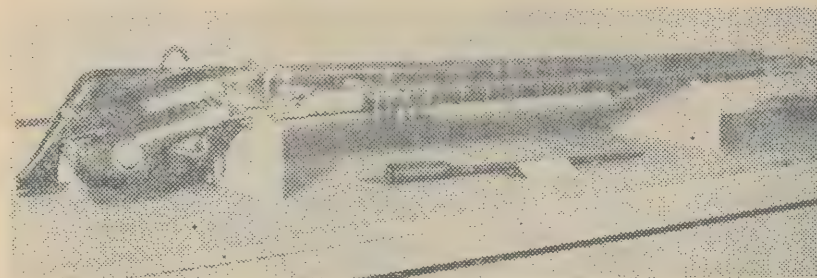
The righteous volunteers' struggle against the Japanese imperialists' aggression took place before and after the period of their occupation of Korea.

After the Sino-Japanese War the Japanese imperialists' aggression became more undisguised. In October 1895 the Japanese imperialists

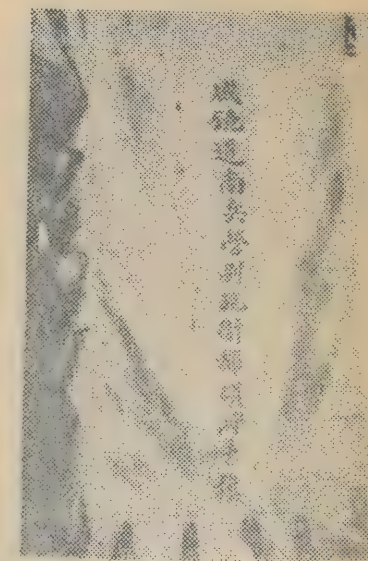
killed Queen Min. This sparked off an anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle. The struggle was brought to a head by the conclusion of a humiliating treaty in 1905. It gathered momentum rapidly, involving 60 counties. Particularly noteworthy among many volunteer army corps was Sin Dol Sok-led unit which defeated the Japanese imperialist gendarmes and pro-Japanese reactionary troops in Kyongsang and Kangwon provinces.

The anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle was combined with people's revolts of the same purpose in different parts and finally

swept across the country, occasioned by the dissolution of the Korean army in 1907. As the struggle was joined by dissolved soldiers it



Weapons used by Volunteer Army soldiers



The colours used by the people in the struggle against the foreign aggressors



arose to a crescendo. In December that year, the combined Volunteer Army soldiers advanced to the area 12 kilometres away from Seoul and fought fierce battles against the Japanese army. In Wonju and Chungju, they put some 600 Japanese troops out of action. That year, the number of pro-Japanese lackeys killed at the hands of the Volunteer Army reached some 9,200.

Hong Bom Do-led unit active in the northern region of Korea, which was composed of hunters and workers, wiped out a company-strong Japanese "punitive troops" in Pukchong. The anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle was a nationwide save-the-nation struggle, participated in by all sections of patriotic people with the peasants as their centre. Even according to the doctored data released by the Japanese imperialists, between 1907 and 1909 there were 2,672 battles, involving about 138,600 volunteer

soldiers.

Around this time dramatic events took place outside Korea. Patriotic young men Chon Myong Un and Chang In Hwan killed an American Stevenson who actively helped the Japanese imperialist aggressors, working as a diplomatic adviser of the Korean feudal government. The incident took place in March 1908 at San Francisco. Another patriot An Jung Gun shot Ito Hirobumi who was a chieftain of Korean invasion, in October 1909, at the Harbin railway station, Manchuria.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors put down savagely the righteous anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle of the Korean people. They killed the people randomly and burnt houses everywhere they went. According to reports of the Japanese imperialists 11,562 patriots were killed in 1908 alone.

Even after the Japanese imperia-

lists occupied Korea, the Volunteer Army soldiers never ceased to fight and now their theatre of struggle moved to Manchuria and Siberia. The anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle suffered setbacks due to lack of the guidance by the advanced class and lack of the sense of organization and due to the savage suppression on the part of the Japanese imperialists. But it greatly demonstrated the patriotism of the Korean people and their anti-imperialist spirit.

At that time, progressive intellectuals launched vigorously a patriotic cultural enlightenment movement aimed to reform the country on modern lines and safeguard national sovereignty.

Their main activities were to instil into the minds of the masses the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit, national consciousness and modernism. With this purpose in view, they formed organizations,

conducted publishing activity and mass propaganda and ran schools. They built the Tokrib-mun or Independence Gate, in 1896 and put out a paper "Tokrib Sinmun" to advocate the need to safeguard independence. In 1898 an all-people joint meeting was organized to criticize foreign aggression and the rulers' acts of selling the country. At the end of the 19th century newspapers "Hwangsong Sinmun," "Cheguk Sinmun" and others were published. An editorial denouncing traitorous provisions of the treaty in 1905 contributed to rousing the people for the anti-Japanese struggle. After the year of 1905, many societies including the "Taehan Chagang Society" and the "Sou Society" sprang up, magazines were published and schools set up. All these served to instil into the minds of people the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and national consciousness.

As the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement rapidly gained ground, the Japanese imperialists promulgated evil laws—the "Law on Newspapers" and the "Law on Private Schools." Under them patriotic cultural organizations were dissolved; schools closed down; and newspapers and magazines ordered to cease publication.

## NATIONWIDE MARCH FIRST POPULAR UPRISING

The brigandish Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea replaced the residency-general with the government-general. Terauchi, who was the notorious minister of army of Japan, was appointed to the post of the first governor-general.

The Japanese imperialists turned the whole of Korea into a prison by placing two divisions of the ground force, two naval detachments, more than 20,000 gendarmes and police there. "Koreans should be obedient to the laws of Japan or be killed"—under this slogan they established a military rule. A flood of decrees was let loose including the "Company Decree" in 1910 and the "Land Survey Decree" in 1912 in order to restrict the business activity of Korean national capitalists, expropriate land and plunder natural wealth.

Due to the colonial policy of oppression and pillage conducted by the Japanese imperialists the Korean people's political rights and freedom were ruthlessly trampled underfoot, and land and natural resources passed into the hands of the Japanese. The people were thus reduced to pauperism.

Their national wrath against the brigandish Japanese imperialists pent up through the bitter experience of ruined people and the burning aspiration to achieve independence at last sparked a nationwide uprising on March 1, 1919. The uprising, occasioned by an anti-Japanese demonstration by hundreds of thousands of citizens in Seoul, soon spread all over the country. The demonstrators, loudly shouting "Japanese residents and troops, get out!" and "Long live Korean independence!", destroyed Japanese government institutions and bravely fought empty-handed the heavily-armed Japanese imperialist army and police. A demonstration also took place in Pyongyang. The angry citizens rolled over into the demonstration. At that time the young great leader joined the demonstrators of Mangyongdae and advanced to the Potong Gate, cheering re-

peatedly for independence.

Meanwhile, outside Korea—Northeast China, Siberia and Japan—the Koreans' movement for independence also took place.

The March First Popular Uprising was a nationwide anti-Japanese, nation-saving struggle. Even according to the curtailed data released by the Japanese imperialists there were 1,089 uprisings and demonstrations in 618 cities and counties. The Japanese imperialists attempted to ruthlessly suppress the Korean people's just patriotic struggle. Modernly equipped regular troops, gendarmes and police were mobilized to quell the rebellious people. During three months following the uprising some 23,470 Korean patriots were killed or wounded, and 46,948 arrested. In April that year the Japanese troops locked more than 1,000 villagers in a church in Cheam-ri, Suwon county, Kyonggi Province, and shot or burned them to death. All the facts clearly proved that the Japanese imperialists were the nefarious man-killer and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

The March First Popular Uprising suffered the historical fate. The factor responsible for the failure of the uprising can be explained by the fact that there was no outstanding leader capable of exercising leadership and that stupid flunkeyist-bourgeois nationalists who labelled themselves as a "leader" of the movement only counted on foreign forces. But the uprising fully demonstrated the Korean people's capacity for united action and their indomitable mettle. It marked the turn from the bourgeois nationalist movement to the national liberation movement led by the working class in our country.

*A picture showing the anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle*





# Thinking of "Okryu"



On Sundays I make it a rule to walk along the Taedong-gang River. It is especially pleasant to view, from the Okryu bridge over the river, the flow of crystal-clear water and the streets of beautiful and majestic Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital which spreads out on either side of the river.

Today I, as usual, strolled the riverside promenade pervaded with flower fragrance to the bridge.

The limpid river was flowing slowly, dazzling to the eye, as ever.

The water was so clear that I could see white pebbles like jewels in the river bed and fishes playing.

Passers-by also stopped walking and exclaimed "oh!" "oh!" at big fishes.

It is a scene I see whenever I walk on the bridge.

But today it aroused in me a deep thought.

Before my eyes floated the figures of workers whom I had seen at a mine on the midstream. They had

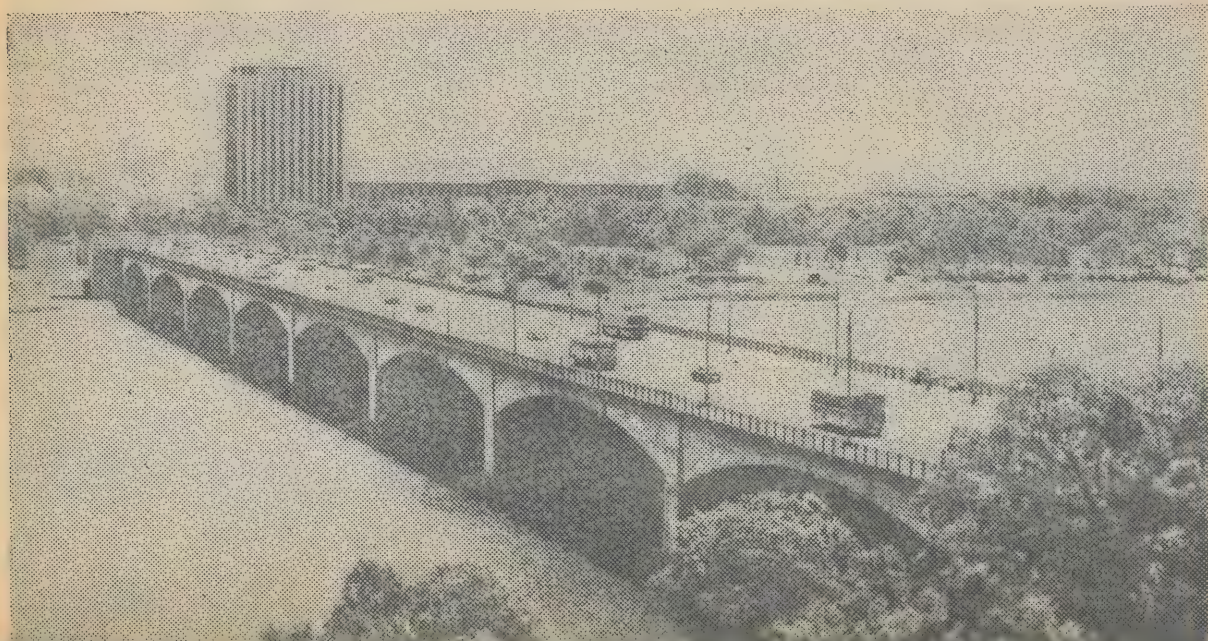
been mending the dyke of a settling reservoir in a downpour even on their holiday to prevent tailings from flowing into the river.

We owe it to such people who fervently love their fatherland that the river is crystal-clear and alive with fishes.

Needless to say, our ore or coal mines, factories and enterprises also let out the water polluted by their refuses. There are many mines and factories along the river which flows down 440 km long from the Rangrim range to Nampo, a port city on our west coast.

In this connection, I think even a single fish cannot live in the river if "environmental pollution is inevitable in modern industry." But the river is pollution-free, which owes to the warm love for the fatherland and the people of the fatherly leader who strives to keep rivers clean forever.

*The Okryu bridge over the crystal-clear Taedong-gang River*



In the balmy spring, in March or April, azaleas and apricots come into full blossom in our mountains and fields, city parks or recreation grounds. Golden-yellow forsythia gives an especially strong spring colour to nature.

Changsu forsythia, a kind of forsythias, is endemic to our country and grows in valleys of Mt. Changsu in South Hwanghae Province, a mountain called "Mt. Kumgang-san of Hwanghae." In March and April, the sides of clear streams flowing through valleys are bright with yellow flowers in full blossom.

It is a deciduous shrub belonging to the ash tree family and measures only 1 to 1.5 metres high. The stem bark is yellowish brown in colour. The stem grows more upright than ordinary forsythias, and branches come out opposite to each other 40 to 50 cm high and above.

The oval, opposite leaf has a stalk and is serrated. The leaves come forth after the flowers fell off.

Like ordinary forsythia, its yellow petal is four-lobed.

The egg-shaped fruit is pointed at the end. When ripe in October, it cracks of itself to throw out seeds.

Allied endemic forsythia also thrives in Mts. Kumgang-san, Solak and Kuwol.

In our country today, this flowering tree is protected well in feral state or widely planted for ornamental purpose according to the great leader's teaching on protecting rare plants well.

## Changsu Forsythia



Those workers had done so out of their love for their country implanted by the fatherly leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must not build factories or dump dirt at random in disregard of our people's life and their future prosperity, just as the capitalists do."

The great leader pays deep attention to keeping rivers clean in opening mines and building factories.

Once the officials in heavy industry proposed to mine gold at Mt. Myohyang-san. He did not allow them to do so, saying that we could not spoil the beautiful scenery of the mountain and foul the limpid stream Hyangsanchon for a few tons of gold. Another time he instructed to close down a mine in Sakju County, North Pyongan Province. Thereafter the river became alive with anglers on Sundays. At hearing of this he was very glad. These are only two episodes about his ardent love for our country and

people.

As he loves his country and educates the people to do so the Taedong-gang River is pollution-free though there are many mines, factories and enterprises along it.

Now I came to see clearly why the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung named the bridge over the river the "Okryu bridge." The name means a bridge over a crystal-clear river. He named so out of his desire to keep the river limpid forever.

The bridge name carries his lofty love for our country and people. He always teaches us that primary attention should be given to the protection of the people from pollution in mining and building factories.

The Taedong-gang River bearing the warm love of the great leader and our people, like other rivers in our country, will remain crystal-clear as a "river of paradise."

Chong Bong Sik



## A School on Sea

If you hear we have schools on sea, you may doubt and think of schools on islands far away from the mainland. But we have schools on sea.

Of late I went on board the boat "Ponghwasan" of the Kim Chaek Fishery Station going on pelagic fishing, to cover the life of fishermen. The boat cut her way through waves.

The vice-captain showed me through the boat. I stopped in front of a room on the deck bearing a board "Working People's Senior Middle School of Boat 'Ponghwasan.'"

Once I visited a school established for 15 children who ferried across a river to attend school in Chagang Province in the northern extremity of our country and a branch school set up for three children of lighthouse keepers on an island in the West Sea. Like them, the school in the boat on the vast expanse of water left indelibly deep impres-

sions on me.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In order to raise the general technical and cultural levels of the working people, we must continue the work of educating the adults who never had an opportunity to learn under the exploiter society of the past. We must guarantee all working people a place in some branch of our educational system so they can study on a regular basis in the future as well."**

I was very glad to learn that the great leader's unique policy of intellectualizing the whole society was implemented even in a boat on the distant sea. I opened the door quietly. Various teaching aids including educational charts and diagrams were hung in order on the walls of the bright and clean room.

I carefully looked at them. The vice-

captain said that 12 crewmen of the boat, except for engineers and assistant engineers or those taking the correspondence course of college and higher technical specialized school, were attending the school and would graduate from the senior middle school in three years.

They, he went on, had three part-time teachers including mate Ho Sung Hwan, a college graduate, and used the same textbooks as the senior middle school pupils do. They were provided with enough time for study and even shift was organized so as not to interfere with their study.

Pelagic fishing boats "Kumgangsán," "Chilbosan" and "Taesongsan" had such schools, he said and added:

"They are, so to speak, schools on sea. No fantasists have ever thought of schools floating on sea. But the respected and beloved leader set up schools in boats for fishermen who had no opportunity to learn in the exploiter society of the past. So they can study while working on the distant sea."

Talking with me, his face was full of boundless happiness.

After their day's work fishermen entered the room, all their faces beaming with joy.

In the past when they were robbed of their country by the Japanese imperialists, they could not even think of going to school.

I talked with vice-chief engineer Li Ju Hyon who is said to have worked on sea for 40 years from 13 years of age, after he had worked as a hired hand, in the pre-liberation years.

He did not know even the A B C of Korean alphabet before liberation, but after liberation he graduated at the working people's school and was attending the working people's senior middle school, learning algebra, trigonometrical function, physics, chemistry, etc., of which he had not even heard. He

said: "Though old, I worked hard to pay back the grace of the fatherly leader and got excellent marks in all subjects last year. I should graduate at this school in two years and enter college. This thought makes my heart beat with joy."

I came out of the room.

Standing on the deck, I felt heartily that the love of the fatherly leader for our people is boundless as the blue vast sea.

The history of navigation and education is long. But we have never heard of schools in boats floating on sea.

Schools moving on sea appeared under the deep concern of the fatherly leader who strives to make our fishermen most intelligent and cultured.

I stood long on the deck, picturing in my mind the future when the fishermen of the boat "Ponghwasan" would graduate at the senior middle school and then a study-while-working higher educational institution to become more cultured and the whole society would be intellectualized under the bright rays of the "Theses on Socialist Education."

Ho Jong Ik

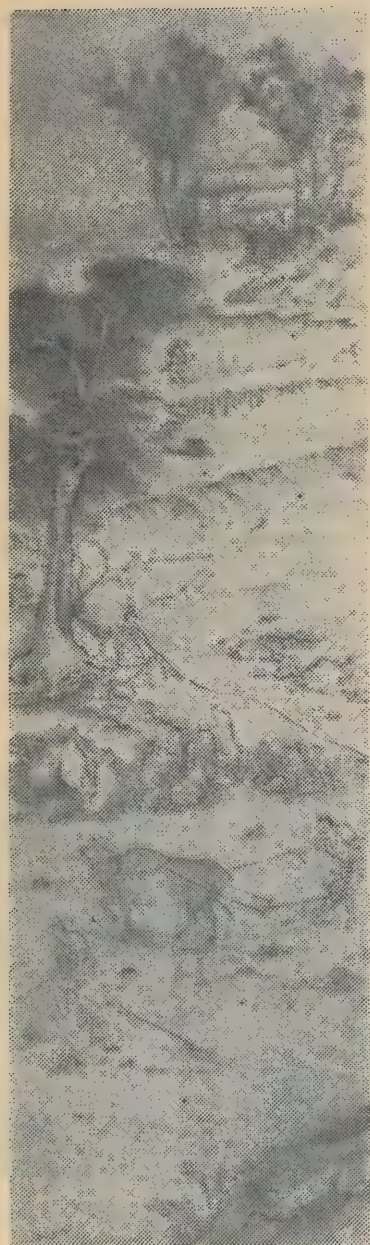
*The crew of the boat "Ponghwasan," innovators in fish catch*



*The crew can study to their hearts' content even in their boat*



# PLOUGHING



*The Korean painting "Ploughing" was drawn by U Su Gwan, one of our realistic painters in the 19th century.*

*It depicts spring ploughing in our countryside in the feudal age. It is part of a folding screen picture which portrays the productive activities—tilling and weaving—of peasant families in the feudal age.*

*The painting is narrow in width and long vertically, but gives a vivid picture of fields in early spring.*

*In the background there are hedged-off thatched houses at the foot of a hill and a path skirts around the bend of the hill to the fields.*

*In the centre a farmer ploughs the field with an ox and two farmers break clods of earth with forked rakes. The plough-pulling ox is true to nature and the farmers working with their long pipes stuck into trouser-tops or topknot show well the simplicity and modesty of industrious people.*

*Contrastive is a landlord who sits cross-legged in the shade of a tall, hoary tree standing on the stream bank. With a long pipe in his mouth, he watches the peasants at work with sharp eyes. From him you can see clearly the cruelty of the exploiter class that wants to work the peasants harder for itself and the laziness of the leisured class who lives well at the cost of the peasants' sweat of blood.*

*This painting thus affords a glimpse of the class contradiction in feudal society through farmers working in the fields.*

*It is not jumbly despite space limit. This is another merit of this painting.*

## (Legend)

# Wisdom of Yodol

Once, enemy forces hundreds of thousands strong surprised Koguryo and surrounded a mountain fort on the border of the country. They attempted to take the fort at a stroke and move deep into the land. The defenders of the fort put up a stiff resistance and repelled the enemy troops, killing many of them.

Knowing that the Koguryo army was good at mountain fortress warfare, the enemy gave up their frontal attack and besieged the fort. The enemy calculated that the small fort had not a plenty of food supplies in store and did so to starve Koguryo frontier guards to death.

Koguryo soldiers stormed the enemy positions every night, wiping out enemy troops in large numbers. Panic-stricken, the enemy forces could not sleep in peace at night and quite often took their own patrols for Koguryo assaulters and fought among themselves.

But the enemy troops would not withdraw, believing in their numerical preponderance. Every day they tightened their encircling net. They were determined to allow not a single man to escape from the fort. Tens of thousands of Koguryo guards held the fort nearly a month. But their provisions began to run out at last.

They barked trees and dug out grass roots for food. They did it only at night and sooted such trees not to show the enemy any sign of food shortage.

The food situation went from bad to worse.

Starving men began to fall one after another.

Meanwhile, the enemy, believing that the Koguryo soldiers were starving, killed cows and pigs and feasted themselves, roasting the meat so that the sweet smell might drift into the fort to irritate the empty stomachs.

One day a young soldier, Yodol by name, caught six big carps in a pond. When he was packing them, he was discovered by an officer on patrol. That was a serious offense. The fish in the pond were the only food for the lord of the fort and other high-ranking officers. So men were not allowed to touch them.

The young man was tied with a rope and brought to the lord. He was to be severely punished. Enraged at the report of the officer, the lord began to interrogate the soldier.

"You brat, how dared you catch the fish?"

"Not to eat myself, lord. How could I think of allaying my own hunger when the destiny of the fort is at stake?" said Yodol calmly.

The lord shouted, "Nonsense! You've caught the fish not to eat? Whom are you going to deceive? Be frank, you brat!"

"Even a ploughman loves his country," Yodol proudly said. "The men are bravely fighting the enemy at the risk of their lives not for the chosen few but for their country and people. I was born in this land and must



live here and our posterity will have to do so forever. So I am fighting, ready to give my life, for the land of forefathers. Do you think I caught the fish to keep my life? No. I beg you to understand this."

Although he was not satisfied with Yodol's arrogant attitude, the lord was anxious to know about Yodol's plan.

"What, then, are you going to use them for?" asked the lord.

"I thought they might be useful for us to rout the enemy and save the country."

"Ha, ha, ha," the lord burst into laughter. "Stop telling a lie. We've thirty thousand men in this fort and gallant and resourceful warriors. But we've not yet crushed the enemy. And you can repel them with a few fish? Don't talk nonsense!"

"Lord, I believe that you, versed in tactics and seasoned in battles, know that battles are not always won by the force of swords, spears or bows and arrows," replied calmly Yodol and went on, "And I think you know the instances in which a rumour, a folk song or a doleful flute melody demoralized an enemy into defeat. There is no reason why half a dozen fish can't be of any use in defeating the enemy."

Though displeased with the young man, the lord was moved by his audacity, reason and calibre.

"Well, what are you going to do with the fish?"

"I'm going to carry them to the enemy commander."

"To the enemy? We ourselves don't have them enough. And do you think they will be satisfied with a few fish when they want the whole land?"

"I know it, lord. But the fish will show the enemy our unconquerable strength."

The lord stared at the young man for a

while and then nodded.

"Well, I see. How will the fish be sent to them?"

"If you allow me to act as your envoy for just one day, I'll go to the enemy camp myself."

The lord agreed. Now, as an army envoy, Yodol went to the enemy camp, accompanied by a dozen escorts, carrying the carps with them. When he entered the command post, the enemy thought he was coming to surrender. Like a victor they offered him a small stool at the foot of their commander. Giving no heed to it, Yodol put the fish box before the enemy commander and said:

"This is a present from our lord to you. Please accept this."

And then he opened the box. It was full of carps still alive.

"We are celebrating the first birthday of the fifth son of our lord. He has given a gorgeous banquet for all our men," said Yodol. "Expressing his regret that he can't invite you on this happy occasion because of the hostilities, our lord has ordered us to send these carps to you."

Yodol strode forward and seated himself on the fancy cushion by the enemy commander.

The enemy were alarmed by Yodol's behaviour, particularly by the fact that the Koguryo army had such big fish in the fort which had been surrounded for a month.

They had been believing that the Koguryo soldiers were starving and thought it a mockery of them.

"I am grateful to your lord for the rare present," the enemy commander said and asked, "By the way, where did you catch the fish?"

"The Tomi River is teeming with carps," was the reply.

The enemy commander opened his eyes wide, thinking, "How could they get out of the water-tight encirclement to fish in the river?"

"We have surrounded your fort so tight that not an ant will be able to escape," blustered the impatient commander. "Impossible to slip out."

"Ha, ha, ha..." Yodol laughed boisterously and added, "An ordinary man can see within the range of his sight, but a wise man, beyond. You've surrounded it on the ground



but perhaps not underground. If you want us to starve, you'll have to isolate it underground as well."

The enemy commander was stunned. He had never imagined a fort with an underground passage.

"A man cannot live on fish, eh?"

"True, our men too are now sick of fish."

"Sure! A man cannot live without grain."

"Right. Without it man can't live. So our lord says you must be hard up for food, so many men and horses far away from your homeland. He advises you to admit your defeat and withdraw. Then, you shall get some food on your way back home."

"What? Admit our defeat?" the enemy commander stood up and glared at Yodol, red with anger.

"You're bragging about your water-tight besiege, but we're not only catching fish out in the river, but also in contact with the neighbouring towns. So we don't worry about food. Our capital has already been informed of your invasion and you have been surrounded by our forces from the neighbouring towns. It is up to you whether you admit your defeat and withdraw or persist in your scheme only to meet total destruction."

The enemy commander turned pale and hardly breathed, terrified by Yodol's stern warning. His men also trembled.

Yodol marched out of the enemy camp.

The terrified enemy fled away that very night, grumbling about the invincibility of the Koguryo army good at mountain fortress warfare.

The state appointed him to an important post for his distinguished service.



## Mayang Trout

There is the Mayang reservoir in the upper reaches of the Songchonsu, a tributary of the Tuman-gang River flowing along the northern border of our country. The reservoir hidden deep among mountains is surrounded with thick larch woods and teems with cold fresh-water fishes.

Trout here is a representative game fish. This endemic fish called "Mayang trout" lives only in this reservoir in our country.

It is a landlocked form of sea trout.

Its habitat is the reservoir and its spawning ground is the headwaters of the tributary. So it is different from sea trout in appearance and habit.

Sea trout comes to the river for spawning and perishes after laying eggs. But Mayang trout does not die but comes to the reservoir to live after spawning and spawns the next year. It lives in such a way, spawning lifelong.

Mayang trout measures from 40 to 50 cm in length, its depth is a little shorter and its head is longer than sea trout. Its body is darker and much more dotted than sea trout.

Late in July it starts to go upstream and de-

posits eggs in the headwaters about 20 km away from the reservoir and covers them with sand or shingle in the same manner as sea trout does.

The egg of Mayang trout is a bit smaller than that of sea trout. A 3.2-kg Mayang trout is pregnant with 4,120 ova and lays 1,000-1,100 eggs.

The spawning season is from late August to mid-September.

The egg hatches out in 54 to 69 days in the temperature between 7° and 10° C. When the thaw sets in next spring, the hatchlings go downstream to their habitat, the reservoir.

The young live on benthonic tiny worms and duckweeds, and the grown-up prey on small fish like *Moroco oxycephalus* in the reservoir. When 3 to 5 years old, the young come to maturity and go upstream for spawning.

Mayang trout is as fat and tasty as sea trout.

Today the habitat of Mayang trout is protected by law and artificial hatching and breeding is done in other cold waters too.



## Full Solidarity with Just Struggle of Korean People

Sometime ago the Central Committee of our Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland advanced a new proposal for hastening Korea's independent reunification, a proposal that the north and south return to the idea and principles of the July 4 Joint Statement, immediately stop calumnies and slanders against the other side, unconditionally and immediately discontinue all military actions antagonizing and threatening the other side and convene a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south.

The four-point proposal embodies the policy for the country's reunification clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the central celebration of the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and indicates correct ways for the solution of the reunification question and a concrete schedule down to the date, time and place. It is supported by the world political and public circles and people of all strata. We introduce part of what they say.

### Just Proposal

"In the present international situation the proposal is of special importance. It proves irrefutably that the most complex problems and any kinds of disputes can be settled in a new reasonable way, in a political way, totally avoiding the use of force or military showdown.

It is the sole way of securing a durable settlement of international issues in harmony with the people's interests and aspiration for peace, progress and prosperity." (Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic)

"The proposal is a patriotic one for clearing away difficulties in the way of national reunification and achieving the country's reunification and it marks a new milestone in the reunification of Korea.

It is of new epoch-making historic significance in paving the way to reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has advanced in each period absolutely just proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country including those for realizing the country's reunification by means of dialogue and collaboration and wisely led the people for their realization." (Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark)

"A new proposal of the north of Korea for having dialogue in the form of a whole-nation congress is the right way to Korean reunification.

The whole-nation congress will make it possible to hear opinions most extensively from all political parties and the people of all strata in the north and south of Korea and clear the way to the gradual settlement of the national reunification question with their wisdom." (Chinese paper "People's Daily," February 10)

"I was deeply impressed by the new proposal for Korea's reunification advanced by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland because this proposal is a very realistic and concrete one fully reflecting the desire of the entire Korean people for the country's reunification.

I will energetically work to make the broad sections of the Japanese people know well the correctness of the four-point proposal and support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, deeming it my duty." (Tokunaga Kikuko, Director of the Japan Women's Association)

### We Are Convinced That Korean Reunification Will Surely Be Achieved

"We will actively support the cause of Korean reunification at the United Nations, meetings of non-aligned countries, meetings of the Organization of African Unity and on other occasions." (Masie Nguema Biyogo)



Negue Ndong, Constitutional Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea)

"The four-point proposal set out in the recent statement showed once again the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the country's peaceful reunification and maintain world peace.

Most warmly supporting the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, we express full solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle, in the name of many political parties and social organizations of India." (Chairman of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification)

"We fully support the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland containing a proposal to convene a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south of Korea, individual personages and all Koreans abroad.

We actively support the policy of the great leader to reunify the country independently without any outside interference and peacefully without military conflict.

We are firmly convinced that Korea will surely be reunified in accordance with the policy of the country's reunification advanced by the great leader." (Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism")

"We hold that the foreign forces should withdraw from south Korea and the Koreans of the north and south settle freely the question of the country's reunification and the national problem in accordance with their will and desire.

We highly appraise the wise measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and all other political parties and social organizations of Korea according to the policy laid down by President Kim Il Sung.

The south Korean authorities and the United States must affirmatively approach the recent proposal and should not hinder Korea's reunification." (Edward M. Sokoine, Prime Minister of Tanzania)

"The Soviet people express solidarity with the Korean people in their desire to live in one democratic state. The Soviet people support the new suggestion of the Central Com-

mittee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. There is no doubt that the suggestion will be understood and supported by all people who are truly interested in a correct solution of the Korean question and the establishment of a durable peace in this area." (Soviet Paper "Pravda", February 2)

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, our Committee embracing representatives of millions of men and women in Latin America and the Caribbean region who oppose the threat of outside forces and love and defend unity and peace supports the Korean people who, under your wise leadership, are struggling for the reunification of Korea." (Genaro Carnero Checa, Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification)

"The Portuguese Committee for Supporting Korea's Democratic and Peaceful Reunification is following with deep interest the Korean people's struggle to destroy the barriers in Korea and end her split and will strengthen international solidarity and all cooperation with it." (Luis D. Azebedo, Chairman of the Portuguese Committee for Supporting Korea's Democratic and Peaceful Reunification)

"The National Committee of the Christian Democratic Federation of Madagascar once again expresses unconditional and brotherly support to the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland for the country's reunification." (Statement of the National Committee of the Christian Democratic Federation of Madagascar)

"We appeal to the committees for supporting Korea's reunification in many countries to make all the political parties, social organizations and public circles in their countries know well and support the proposal, and get the governments of their countries to support the affirmative proposal and do their utmost to make all the political parties and social organizations and the authorities of south Korea accept the January 23 proposal of the northern half of the Republic." (An Appeal of the Standing Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea)



## African Countries Develop National Education

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Without educational work, there can be neither social progress nor national prosperity, no matter when and what nationality. The question of education acquires still greater importance in those countries which have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and newly won independence."**

Education is a fundamental question on which depend the future of a nation and the prosperity and development of a country.

Without developing national education cannot social progress and national prosperity be attained.

The question of education is particularly important in those countries which have cast off the colonial yoke and are building a new life.

It is because they are backward technically and culturally and have few national cadres badly needed for building a new life as a result of the colonialists' policy to obliterate national culture and keep people in ignorance.

The African countries direct great efforts to the development of national education as part of building a new life. Many countries have abolished the colonial educational system and set up a new one, providing the opportunity of learning to those who were denied schooling and the new generation.

Secondary schools and other educational institutions have been nationalized and the state guides and controls the educational work and makes increasing investments in it.

With such progressive measures a number

of African countries established an educational system up to university and college and train the new generation to be dependable builders of a new society.

The African countries not only set up the regular educational system but also strive to establish educational contents and methods corresponding to a new society.

The educational institutions introduced the subjects of history and nature to make the students know their peoples' brave struggle for freedom and liberation and nature and geography of their countries.

They apply the advanced educational method of combining education with productive labour.

Students do farming and raise domestic animals while studying.

Many African countries develop national languages and publish textbooks in them.

They pay special attention to training their national cadres needed to run and manage state, economic and cultural organs, factories and enterprises.

A number of countries have set up universities and colleges and technical schools.

Their graduates are greatly contributing to their countries' development.

Many African countries are building new schools to make more youngsters study. They are also setting up teacher-training centres.

All this shows that national education in the African countries is steadily developing.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over the success made by the African countries in national education and wish them greater success in their educational work.

*Ho Song Ho*



## Ever-Deepening Friendship

June 17 this year is the 35th anniversary of the Republic of Iceland.

On this occasion our people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Icelandic people.

The independence of Iceland and the proclamation of its Republic was a brilliant fruition of its people's long fight for national liberation and independence.

Today the government and people of Iceland are striving to defend the country's sovereignty and consolidate national independence.

In recent years this country proclaimed a 200-mile fishing sea limit and is firmly defending it.

This country's leading economic branch is fishing industry.

Iceland catches fishes including cod and herring in North Sea, one of the world's biggest fishing grounds.

Iceland ranks among those countries noted for their biggest per-capita fish catch. It has over 80 fish freezing factories.

Cod processing factories are situated mainly in the southwestern coastal area and herring processing factories in the north.

Besides, it has ship repair yards, fishing tackle factories, cement plants, fertilizer factories and woolen textile mills.

Iceland has good conditions for building hydroelectric-power stations. It is rich in water-power resources and its yearly power generation is over 2,000 million kwh.

In agriculture Iceland is engaged mainly

in sheep-breeding and milk production and its principal farm products are potato and fodder crops.

The present coalition government took a number of measures to protect natural resources and develop the economy and to stabilize the working people's life and raise their living standard.

Thanks to such government measures and the struggle of the people affirmative changes are taking place in the internal life.

Our people express support and solidarity with the Icelandic people in their just struggle to defend national sovereignty and develop the economy.

Externally the government follows a peace-loving and progressive policy and struggles against the imperialist powers' policy of aggression and war.

Korea and Iceland are far away from each other. But, since the establishment of the diplomatic relations the friendly relations have developed between the two countries and their mutual understanding is deepening.

The government and people of Iceland appreciate our people's achievements in the revolution and construction and support the righteous struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people firmly believe that the relations of friendship between Korea and Iceland will strengthen and develop in all spheres in accord with the desire of our two peoples and for world peace and heartily wish the Icelandic people new success in their struggle to consolidate national independence.

## Short Story

## Everyone to Your Position!

By Om Dan Ung

Chon Chang Min was standing silently by the window looking outside in deep thought. He had a way of standing by the window and looking out for some time, thinking, before taking up work every morning. This habit of the director of the building trust which was engaged in the construction of an important section of the new metallurgical giant now under way had been formed probably when he had been in the army, while he was commanding his regiment on the battle line.

Outside, the morning sun and the blue sea and all were shrouded in a thick fog. Only the truss of the pig iron mixer not yet roofed and the blurred silhouette of the angular tower crane were dimly visible. With a shrill sound of a whistle somewhere, an object was lifted into the air suddenly. Grey fog was winding round the dark object suspended from the crane. Now slowly the thick steel plate was lowered onto the roof, and put into place in the truss with a clang. The sound echoed through the wide space of the construction site, rapping at the window panes of the office, too.

The director left the window and, with an irritated air, came over to the desk and sat down in his chair. There were five telephones with their light green coil wires ranged on his desk. He picked up one of the receivers and said, "Give me the chief engineer, please."

While keeping the receiver to the ear with a hand, he held a red pencil in the other hand, with which he was tracing the intricate lines on the blueprint spread out on the desk.

No one was answering the telephone, and the director signalled again irritably, when

there was a knock at the door. The door was opened and the tall chief engineer walked into the room.

"I've been trying to get you on the phone," said the director putting down the receiver with a frown. And he asked impatiently even before the chief engineer took a seat, "What about the crane?"

The chief engineer remained standing in silence for a while. Even after sitting down, he said nothing. He looked very tired.

"No solution has been found yet," he answered. "I've reviewed the proposal of the technical department chief, and I think there's no ground for branding it as useless."

"So you mean four months are absolutely necessary to move a 25-ton crane over a distance of 15 ri?" the director growled.

"As you know, it took six months when we first brought it here, didn't it? Now it's taking a much shorter time than...," the chief engineer did not finish the sentence.

The director was sitting with a hand supporting his forehead, and his thick brows were drawn together and there appeared deep furrows in the brow. Silence reigned. And suddenly the telephone rang loudly. The call was from the chief of the construction bureau. He wanted to know when the assembly of the building for the oxygen furnace would be started. The director was perplexed what to say in answer. After a moment's hesitation he said:

"The work will be started soon. But the trouble now is that the capacity of the winch is too small. We plan to introduce the 25-ton crane here, and a considerable time will be



needed to move it to this place. As soon as this problem is solved, we'll let you know the exact schedule for the work."

After hanging up, the director took his work cap from the hat-rack and pulled it over his eyes. Then he put on the work clothes. The chief engineer took up his notebook from the desk and rose to his feet.

"I'll make further study about the problem of the crane," he said to the back of the director who was putting on the work clothes.

But the director silently made for the door as if he had heard nothing. Then, he stopped short and said, "You must just think of your own position, of where you're standing. You aren't commanding a platoon or a company, but you're chief of staff in charge of a division."

After saying this, the director descended the stairs quickly with a lowered head and his hands thrust into the side pockets of the work clothes.

The yard in front of the office of the building trust was crowded as usual with people and cars. A reporter of the Broadcasting Committee who had just arrived in a sound car was running up the stairs leading to the office; a designing worker was running across the yard with a roll of blueprint in his hand; material supply workers and newspapermen were going in and out of the office building. There were also artistes, actors and actresses who came to give performances to encourage the building workers and those who came to give a helping hand to the workers; they were sitting about the yard waiting for their leaders to come out of the office.

At the sight of Chon Chang Min appearing at the porch in a cap and work clothes, the director's chauffeur lost no time to start and draw up the car alongside the porch.

The director was on the point of getting into the car when he saw the instructor of the planning department running out of the office with a paper in his hand. He looked back over his shoulder with a foot on the step of the car, asking, "What's that?"

The instructor came down in such a haste that he was quite out of breath. Chon Chang Min gave a brief glance through the paper offered to him by the instructor, before he signed it on his knee and handed it back. Then he got into

the car.

"What time will you come back, Comrade Director?" asked the instructor. "There're still papers you must sign."

"Wait till the evening," said the director closing the door of the car.

The instructor stood watching the receding car with a concerned look.

The car sped along a new path laid out on the sandy grounds of the construction site. Here and there over the sandy grounds steel pillars were standing like huge trees. The car wove its way through the forest of steel pillars and passed by a brown-painted column of a stupendous size.

A newly galvanized pylon dazzling to the eyes under the sun, a new smokestack through which no smoke had yet passed, and tower cranes were soaring high into the sky. Everywhere, bluish electric sparks were flying up from welding rods, and varicoloured flags were fluttering all over the place. A long string of lorries were running along raising a thick cloud of dust after them, while excavators and crane cars looking like tanks with raised gun barrels passed with their huge bodies swaying. An old worker was standing by the side of the path, with a welding mask in his hand, to make way for the vehicles. Seeing the old man, the director stopped the car. Getting out of the car, he removed his cap and greeted the old worker, "How are you, daddy?"

The grey-headed old welder looked puzzled at first, but recognized the director immediately and approached him with a smile. The director knew how to behave towards his superiors and seniors.

However busy he was, he would always stop his car and pay his respect to this old welder whenever he saw him.

The old worker was one of those who rendered great services in restoring the blast furnace right after liberation. He was well past the age of retirement on pension and was many times advised to retire, but he refused to let go of his welding gun. Even now he would often recount the story that when right after liberation they were having difficulty in welding operations because they had no proper welding masks and were suffering from eye disease caused by an excessive exposure to ultraviolet

rays, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was concerned and sent them welding masks.

"Well, I've been thinking to go and meet you, Director," said the old man with a pleased look. "I've something to tell you confidentially. But it's hard to find the opportunity."

With this the old welder squatted down on the roadside and lit a cigarette. Chon Chang Min was embarrassed and stood undecidedly for a while before he put on the cap.

"Excuse me, daddy," said the director, "but I'm on my way to the sheet metal processing shop on an urgent business. So I would call on you later again."

After apologizing to the old man over and over again, he got into the car. But the car had to stop again soon; about an hour before the road leading to the sheet metal processing shop had been dug up nearly a fathom deep by an excavator for plumbing work. On this large construction site the grounds would be excavated incessantly here and there, and the aspects of the place changed constantly. Alighting from the car, the director leaped lightly over the ditch. But it was difficult to walk over the sandy ground; his feet sank ankle deep in the sand. After the sandy ground came the new motor road spread with slag. The director passed under a high structure which was being built. Welding sparks were falling from the top of the building.

The construction site was vast, endless indeed, and the director was always pressed with work.

## 2

The 25-ton crane was a giant. It was only matched by the pylon and the dizzily high smokestack. Its crest was nearly in touch with the white clouds overhead and the passing flock of wild-geese.

When the director arrived, the crane was working to roof the truss with steel plates. The tower crane was not new to him. But after so many anxieties on account of this crane over the last few days, he looked on it with a new eye.

First of all, Chon Chang Min was somewhat awed by the hugeness of the tower crane. Throwing back his head, he stood gazing at the long arm of the crane. He was impressed not merely by the colossal size of the 25-ton crane.

He was also struck by its another attribute — surprisingly free and agile movement of the mechanism. A young spider-man standing on the roof right opposite was commanding the giant at will with whistle blows and hand signals.

The crane moved forward or backward as the man gave signals by his hand. The crane would swing its arm describing a semicircle in the air before bringing it to a halt above the truss. It was like a living thing with keen senses, a big tamed animal at the circus watching the hand of signal man with its ears strained to hear the sounds of his whistle.

To the director the spider-man who was commanding the monster by the movement of his fingers appeared a superman with mysterious power.

Now the director walked over to a worker who was hooking the single-dogs of the wire rope of the crane into the rings on the four corners of the steel plate. Putting a single-dog in a ring, he asked, "Who's the comrade up there, the signaller who's directing the crane?"

"Who? You mean our team leader?" asked back the worker with a freckled face without raising his head. He was busy hooking the steel plate to the single-dogs of the wire rope. When he noticed the director, he was confused and, putting his safety helmet right, answered in a military fashion, "He's Comrade Choe Yong Gil."

"What? Is he Choe Yong Gil?"

"Yes, he was assigned to our workteam last fall, straight from the army."

This was a surprise to the director. He knew that Choe was a young ex-soldier with only a half year's experience as a spider-man. But he had been unaware that the man was a team leader now.

"Is he already a signal team leader?" he asked doubtfully.

"Nobody high up has appointed him team leader," the worker explained with a grin. "All the right to choose a signaller belongs to the girl who operates the crane, you know. We can say he's a lucky fellow."

In the sheet metal processing and assembly shop each work unit was formed with a spider-man and crane operator girl, and it was the tradition that the girl chose the spider-man she



liked as her signaller. This was because their close teamwork was absolutely necessary to ensure success in the difficult job of assembling the installations.

A long whistle sounded. The wire rope lying loosely on the ground began to rise slowly and became taut, and the steel plate on which the director was planting a foot moved with a jerk. Throwing back his head, Chon Chang Min watched the steel plate swinging upward for a little while, and then stepped towards the crane.

When he climbed up the iron ladder and opened the door of the operator's cabin, he saw a familiar girl manipulating the control levers. She was rather of small build, but looked very steady in her character. For fear of disturbing her, the director stood still for a while. A steel plate was being hoisted. Only after putting it into place on the roof, the girl rose to her feet and greeted the guest and offered him a stool. But before she could say a word, she had to resume her seat and take hold of the levers; the signaller's whistle had been sounded.

Seated on the stool, Chon Chang Min looked out through the window. From there he could see the spider-man more clearly. With the safety belt put around his waist, the young signaller was walking agilely up and down the beams of the roof truss at the dizzy high altitude, giving signals. Watching the spider-man's every action closely, the girl manipulated the levers skilfully according to the signals given by his hand and whistle. The girl's eyes moved as the sensitive indicator of a meter, following the movement of the signaller's hand. As she manipulated the control stick, the crane's long arm swung round in the air, and as the signaller's shrill whistle sound reached the girl's ears, the crane slowly paid out wire rope downward or wound it upward.

The director cast his fascinated eyes on the girl as she was operating the machine. Her sparkling eyes were the eyes of the giant weighing 25 tons, and her well-shaped ears were its ears. She was the very nerve centre of the gigantic mechanism.

Now Chon Chang Min wondered why he had lost sight of this girl, the nerve centre of the huge machine, over the last few days, preoccupied simply with the height and weight and colossal size of the 25-ton crane.

He had thought just to drop in at the spider-men's workteam to see how they were work-

ing. But now he changed his mind and decided to stay on and discuss the matter of moving the crane with the signaller who, like a magician, had the giant at his beck and call, and the girl who was its nerve centre.

3

A small conference was called in the director's office at 10 o'clock in the evening of the same day to consider the problem of moving the crane. On the proposal of the director, a few spider-men including Choe Yong Gil, the leader of the signal team, were invited as representatives of the sheet metal processing and assembly shop. The director had instructed that Sun Gum, the girl crane operator, be made sure to attend the meeting, but he was disappointed to find her absent because she was not relieved from her shift yet. In the daytime he had stayed at the work site, where he had talked over the question seriously with the workers while helping them in their work and even dining with them at lunch time. Of course, he had not yet hit on an excellent idea, but one thing was clear. It was his firm belief that in view of the date fixed for the completion of the construction and the high spirits of the workers, it was impossible to spend months in moving the crane, and that if the efforts of the workers were pooled effectively, the time needed for it could be considerably shortened. To begin with, the proposal of the technical department chief prepared on the basis of the technicians' suggestions was brought on the tapis. The idea was to separate the arm and dismember the main body into three parts to move it to the desired spot. This would reduce the time needed to two months.

Compared with the first proposal which had estimated four months at least to shift the crane, this was a great improvement. The chief engineer expressed active support for this new proposal which combined bold innovation and scientific calculation.

Chon Chang Min himself had nothing to complain about the rational new idea. But there was no time to lose in the struggle for the assembly of the new structure. So he was dissatisfied at the idea that the crane would be made available after two months.

The room was full of tobacco smoke. The director stood up from his seat and opened a window to let air in. At this moment Choe Yong Gil, the signal team leader, rose to his feet.

"We're now on a forced march towards the goal of steel production," he exclaimed passionately. "The crane could be compared to the gun in the army. And if we take two months to move a crane, how can we hope to win the battle? So I'm against the proposal."

The director nodded his head. The technical department head raised his eyes to the face of the spider-man with deep interest.

But the chief engineer was gazing at the unruly forelocks of the young man with a sullen look. However, he was wise enough to calm down his excitement and speak affably in any circumstances.

"Right, you're right," he said with a smile. "But you must produce a better plan to justify your idea. That's what we want to hear now. If you have your proposal, let's talk it over here."

With this he glanced round the people as if to solicit for their approval.

The signaller remained standing, gripping the back of the chair before him with both hands to check his excitement.

"After Comrade Director visited us a few hours ago," he resumed, "we sat together and

talked over the matter to find a solution. Our idea is to carry the crane whole on board lorries without taking it apart."

"Carry it whole?"

"Yes!"

"By lorries?"

"That's right."

Technical personnel were not the only people who were taken aback. The director himself doubted his ears. The young spider-man went on with his argument confidently.

"Of course, we know no lorry big enough to carry a 25-ton crane yet. But if we make a 'raft' of lorries just like making a raft with logs, I think we'll be able to carry even a bigger load."

A stir went through the people present.

"You propose making a 'raft' of lorries?" the director asked.

"Yes. As you know, Comrade Director, the sappers line up pontoons across a river and lay planks over them for tanks and artillery to pass, don't they? Likewise, we can build a 'pontoon bridge' with 60-ton traction lorries to carry the crane. That's my idea."

The director kept on nodding his head in





admiration. But he asked dubiously:

"Well, admitting that we can manage to carry it that way, will such a gigantic crane remain erect without tumbling down on the moving cars?"

The director looked across at the young man with a questioning eyes, winking slyly.

"About that, too, I've done some thinking. I believe that the 25-ton crane could be supported by the arms of small lorry-mounted cranes from both flanks. Just as a newly planted tree is supported by props, the giant can be supported by the arms of small cranes mounted on the lorries that will run alongside."

"Have you any idea what the 15 *ri* of road to be covered by the crane is like?" demanded the chief engineer who had been sitting silently. His voice was calm, but there was in it an elder's reproach against the recklessness of a young man.

"Of course, I know well the rugged state of the road. But our situation does not allow a moment's delay, and how can we make the road and lay sleepers and rails leisurely? Bulldozers should level the ground for the progressing crane. If the bulldozers smooth the road just as sappers open the path for vehicles, and the crane follows in their wake, I think one day will be enough instead of two months."

A hush fell over the office. No one stirred or uttered a word. The director and chief engineer and all attending the meeting were struck dumb at the suggestion so bold and so original.

But before long the silence was broken by

an engineer from the technical department.

Quoting figures from his memo about the dynamic equilibrium of the 25-ton crane in a state of movement, he pointed out the unsoundness of the proposal.

"Let me explain it in easier terms to convince this comrade..." began the chief engineer. He stood his ivory cigarette holder on the match box and explained the law of inertia and the changing process of the moment of the centre of gravity of a moving object in an intelligible way.

When the chief engineer wound up, the technical department head stood up. He had been sitting speechless till then. He said:

"The idea of moving a 25-ton crane as it is without taking it apart is an interesting one. Apart from technical calculation, I like the daring of the spider-men. How about tackling the matter with boldness, that is, taking the bull by the horns? Leave the difficult technical matter to us; we, the technical department, will cope with it in cooperation with the spider-men."

The people present began to stir. The tide of opinion which had been inclining towards the chief engineer changed suddenly.

Thus, the meeting ended without reaching an agreement. The attendants were unable to decide between the chief engineer's argument against the reckless spider-men's proposal and the suggestion of the technical department head who refuted that argument.

(To Be Continued)

## Do You Know?

### National Instrument Saenap



*Saenap* is one of our national wind instruments.

It came into common use from around the 13th century, at first in military music. Later it found its way into peasant music as it became familiar with people.

There are two kinds of it; one is used in peasant music and the other in orchestra. The latter is called *chang-saenap*.

The instrument consists of a wooden pipe, a metal horn attached to it, and a double-reed, the sounder.

It has seven finger holes on the front side and one on the rear.

It produces soft, buoyant, plucky, rhythmical tones.

It is used in both solo and concert.

*Chang-saenap*, developed from *saenap* as a chamber music instrument for harmony with other instruments, produces tones of less volume and greater compass than *saenap*. Its tone colour is soft and many finger holes enable it to make out semi-tone freely.

### Bangladesh Cultural Delegation

A Bangladesh cultural delegation has been to our country. It consisted of cultural workers and artistes.

The Bangladesh artistes gave their premiere at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and gave performance several times in the capital and the local city of Nampo.

They began each performance with the chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," expressing their unbounded respect and love for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They performed mixed chorus "My Beloved Country" and female solo "Endless Is the River" showing

the ardent love of the people for their country and mixed chorus "Song of Boatmen" and dances "Joy over Bumper Crop," "Dance of Fishermen," "Girls Picking Tea Leaves" and "Peasant Couple" reflecting their creative labour and new fruitful life, leaving deep impressions on the audience.

In particular, mixed dance "Horizon" vividly showed how the Bangladesh people break through difficulties and obstacles in the way of their struggle to create a new life by themselves.

The Bangladesh artistes sang well Korean songs "Grateful Fatherly

Love" and "I Long for Your Warm Love" in Korean, winning high acclamation.

During its stay in our country, the cultural delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, and many places in Pyongyang and local areas, and had a gathering with our artistes.

While it was in our country, the 1979-1980 plan for cultural exchange based on the agreement on cultural cooperation concluded between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed in our country.





# News

## 500th Performance of Revolutionary Opera "Sea of Blood"

Recently a report meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of the 500th performance of the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood," an immortal classic.

The reporter said that eight years have passed since our artistes put on the stage the immortal classic "Sea of Blood," proclaiming the birth of "Sea of Blood"-style opera to the world, and pointed to the significance of the revolutionary opera and its feats in the opera history.

He spoke about how the revolutionary opera was created and performed 500 times, about the high appraisal of it by people at home and abroad, and about the unbounded pride and happiness of our artistes who are bringing our Juche art into full bloom under the great leader's tender care.

The reporter emphasized that our artistes would continue to perform the revolutionary opera splendidly, consolidate and develop the successes gained in the creation of "Sea of Blood"-style operas and bring our revolutionary art into fuller bloom, thus contributing to equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.



## National Meeting of Equipment Operators Held.

Of late the national meeting of equipment operators was held in Pyongyang.

At the meeting they discussed the problem of improving the management of machines and equipment to meet the demand of the reality in which the scale of the national economy has grown as never before and the general onward movement is going ahead to carry out the grand Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time.

The meeting stressed the need to raise the responsibility and role of equipment operators and repairmen, ensure the full operation of the equipment and bring into full play the strength of the economic foundations already built.

The meeting earnestly discussed the problem of building up repair shops at all factories and enterprises in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, checking and repairing better the equipments, remaking the existing equipments and increasing their capacity and lengthening the service life of the equipments, the precious treasure of the country.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the enthusiastic applause of all participants.

## Our Marathoners Come First at International Marathon

Our marathoner Ko Chun Son came first at the recent Fifth International Essonne Marathon held in Massy, France.

The marathon was participated in by 1,500 topnotch runners from 25 countries.

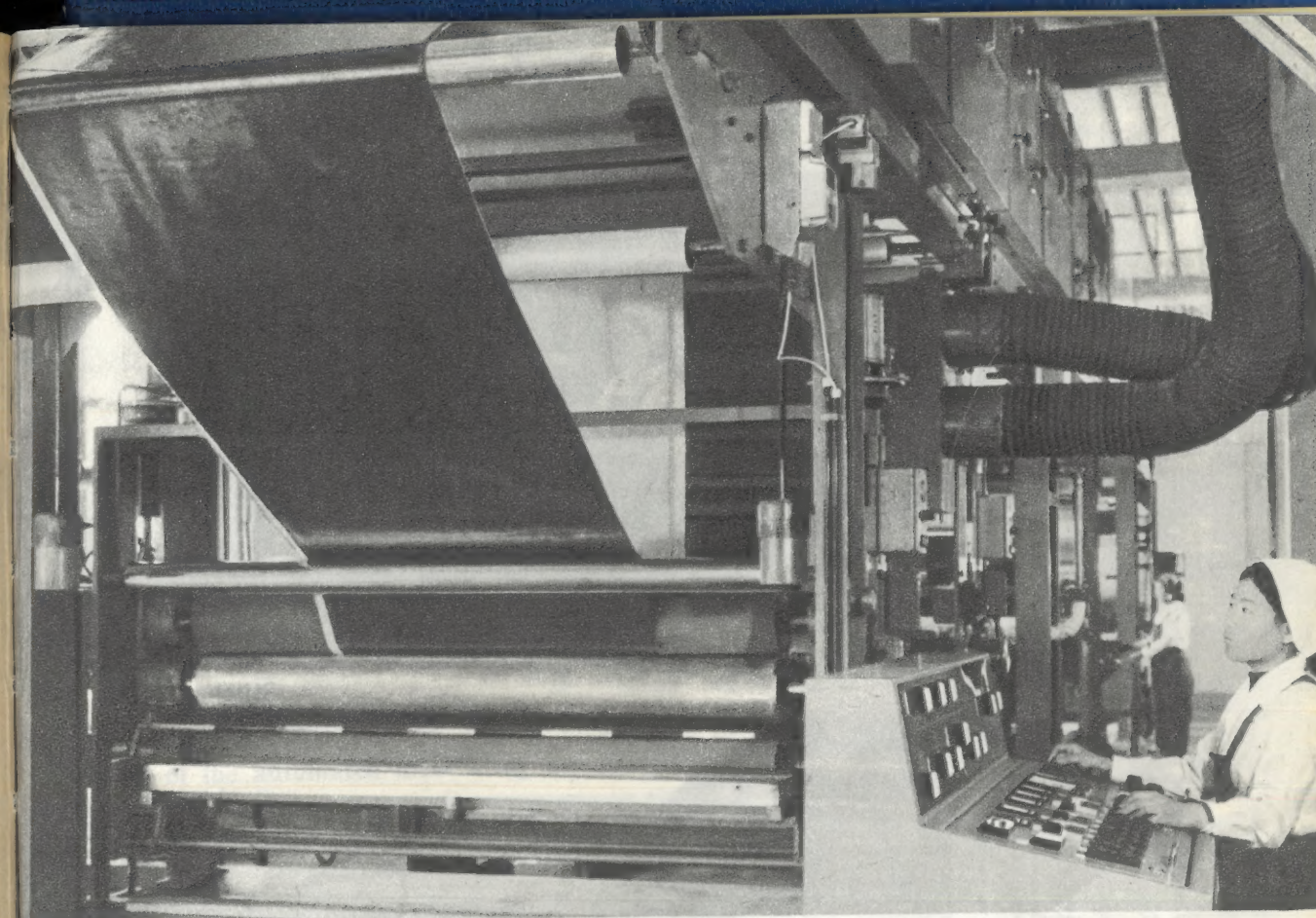
Ko Chun Son covered the distance in 2 hr. 13 min. 20 sec. to set up a new record of the Essonne Marathon race.

He breasted the tape nearly two and a half min. ahead of a British runner-up, winning a warm acclamation of the spectators.

Our runners Kwon Sung Il and Li Jong Hyong ranked third and fifth respectively.

Our runners came first in the team event too. Meanwhile, Korean boy Li Byong Su who took part in the junior marathon race also came first, covering the course in 2 hr. 24 min. 24 sec.

In this international marathon Korean boys carried off 4 trophies, 2 gold and 1 bronze medals, demonstrating once again to the whole world the stamina of Chollima Korea.



High-quality synthetic leather is printed and glossed

## High-quality Synthetic Leather Produced

The Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory was built under the great concern of the great leader who always strives to provide our people with a great abundance of high-quality and various consumer goods.

All production processes of this modernly-equipped factory from raw-material mixing to finishing are streamlined and automated.

Synthetic leather goods embossed with various patterns gladden our people.





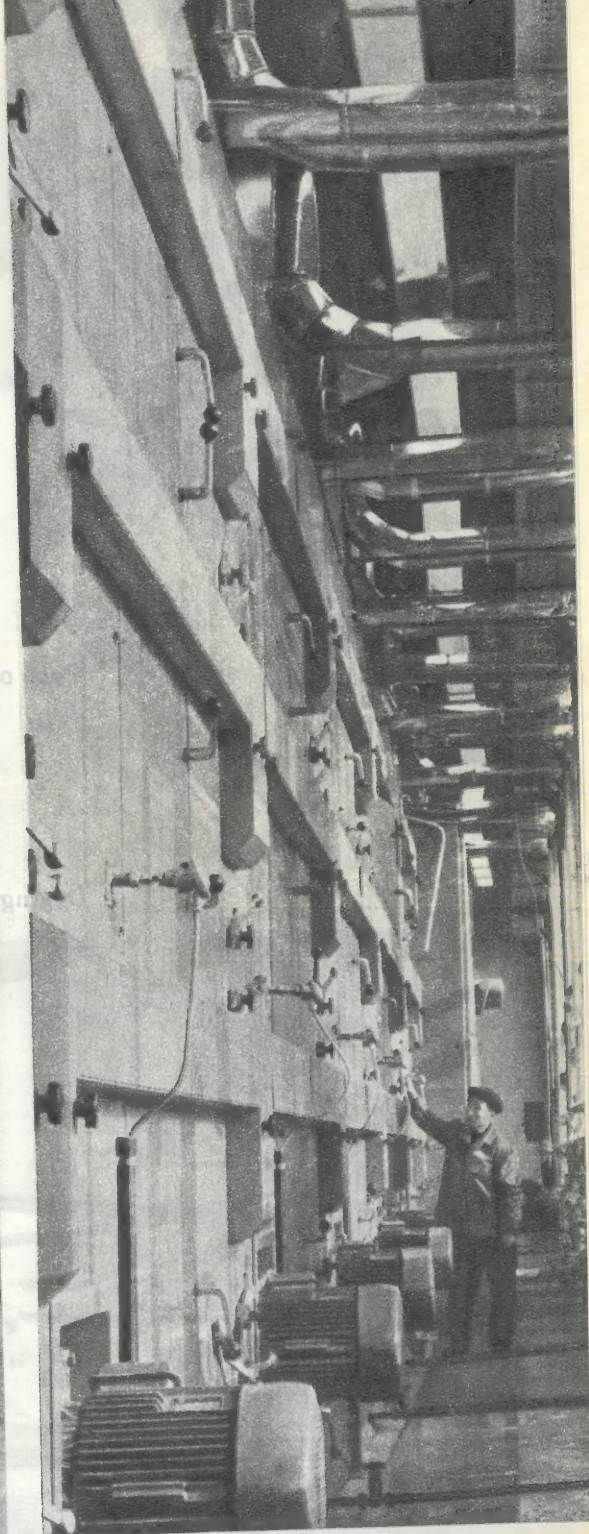
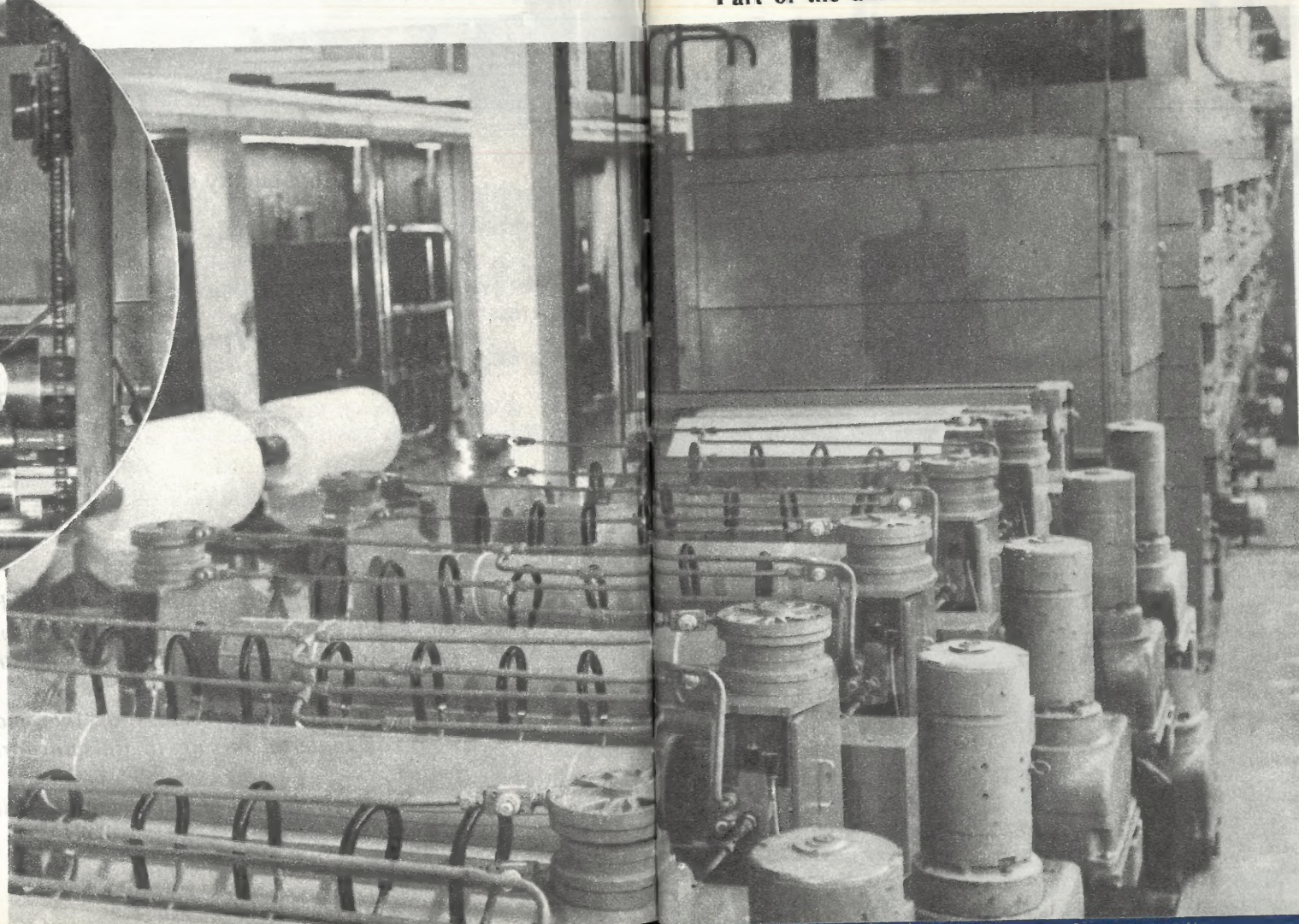
Stitched fabric base



Part of the automated macerating process

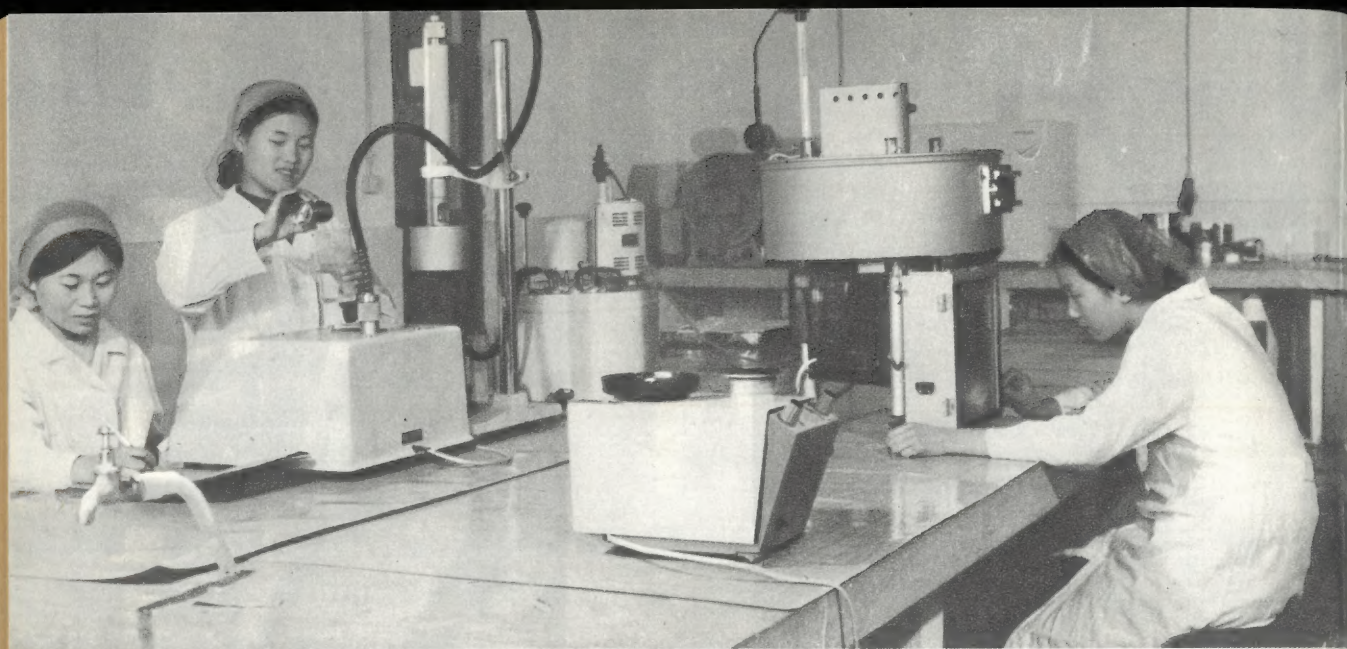


Fabric base is precisely dried



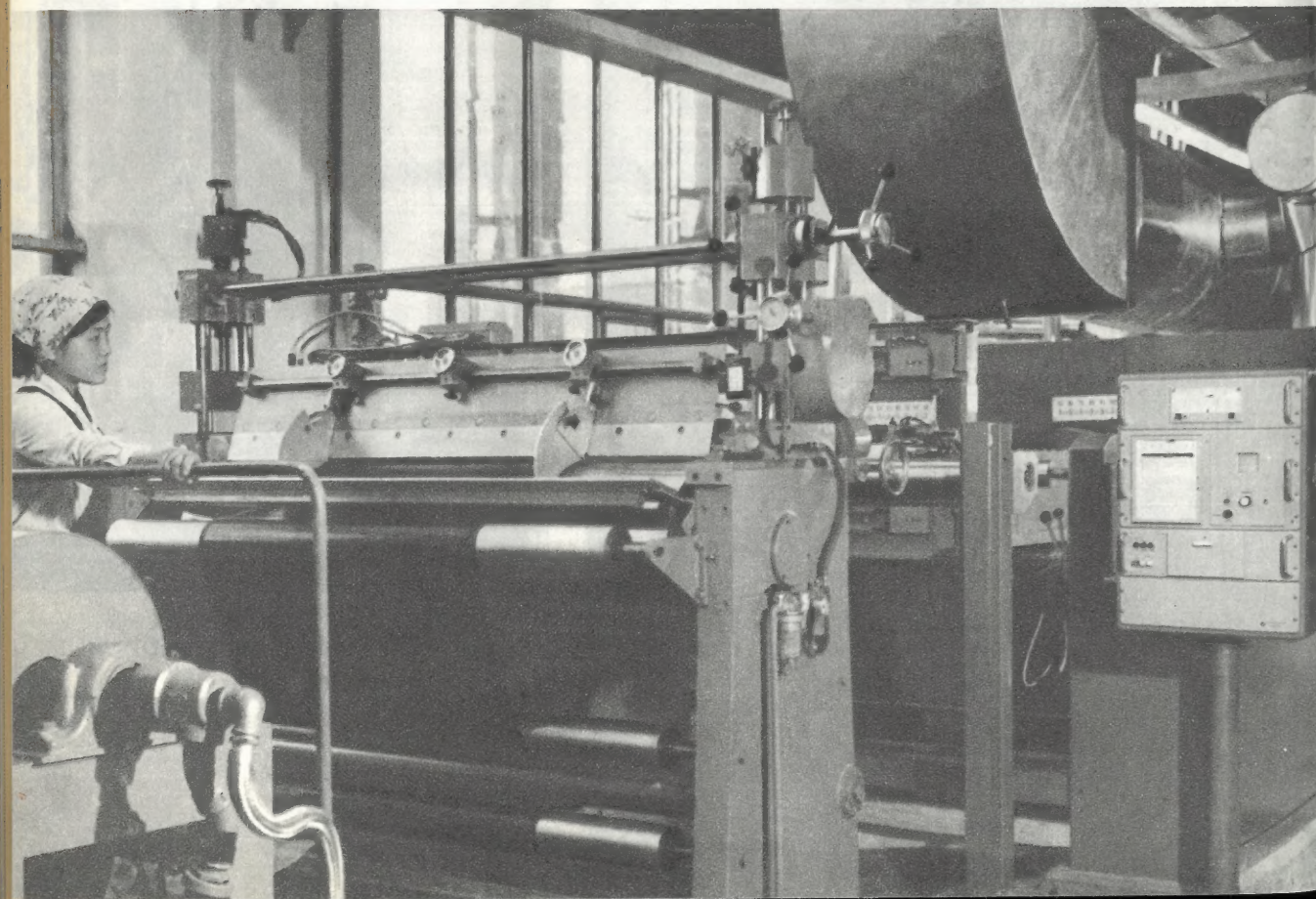
The modern high-heat oil-drying oven





Part of the modern lab

Dyeing capacity is very high





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